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March 8, 1976 No. 6049

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITALIST-ROADERS

Develop New Things and Restrict Bourgeois Rights

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 22, 1976)

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders inside the Party regard bourgeois rights as their very life and desperately try to protect them. They consider new things conducive to the restriction of bourgeois rights as a thorn in the flesh, and would not be happy until after they have been removed. In the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which they whipped up last year, one particularly strong gust of wind was their attack against the revolutionary new things which emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolutionary measures for the restriction of bourgeois rights. In the great struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must clearly understand the dialectical relations between the development of revolutionary new things and the restriction of bourgeois rights, and distinguish between the right line and the wrong line. This is of very great significance toward knowing the law and characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period and clearly understanding "why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie?"

In the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, like blooming mountain flowers, socialist new things have emerged all over the motherland. These revolutionary new things are the brand-new results of the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and the great creations of the hundreds of millions of vigorous people. They have restricted bourgeois rights in all aspects of the superstructure and the economic base, and strengthened the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the

bourgeoisie in the superstructure, and are of help to consolidating and developing the socialist economic base.

The battering and restricting of bourgeois rights by the socialist new things have drawn entirely different responses from different classes. Without exception they are cheered and warmly supported by the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people. When the bourgeoisie and its representatives within the Party see the new things sprouting from the ground, they howl in alarm as if they have seen floods and wild beasts and try their best to trample the new things underfoot. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" to oppose the taking of class struggle as the key link, the Party's basic line and the criticism and restriction of bourgeois rights, to attack the revolutionary new things and to launch vengeful counter-attacks against the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Is the restriction of bourgeois rights by the new things fine or terrible after all? Should the new things be supported or opposed? This is a debate in principle about what to practice, Marxism or revisionism.

Socialist society is "the period in which moribund capitalism and nascent communism fight against each other." On the one hand, socialist society is still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerges, and there still are bourgeois rights, old traditional concepts and the force of habit, which "encircle from all sides the fresh, young and vigorous things with decadent and moribund things." On the other hand, there are new nascent communist things, growing vigorously in struggle, battering and restricting bourgeois rights in all fields, and washing away "traces" of the old society. Throughout the historical period of socialism, the struggle between the newborn forces and the decadent forces will not end, and social changes in which new things replace old ones will not stop. To energetically support and develop revolutionary new things, restrict bourgeois rights and gradually dig up the soil that breeds revisionism is a most important historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

*

After the completion in the main of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, it is very important to pay attention to adjusting the relations between people. The correct handling of the relations between the leadership and the masses to enable the broad masses of cadres to become one with the masses of the people, the absorption of the masses of workers and peasants to play a direct part in state administration, and the practice of "the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young" in leading bodies at all levels and cadre participation in collective productive labor are all important revolutionary measures for the restriction of bourgeois rights in the relations between people, and is a cardinal issue of a fundamental nature for guaranteeing the keeping of leadership in the hands of the proletariat.

After the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: "We must by all means do away with the absurd, unthinkable, despicable and filthy hackneyed prejudices as though only the so-called 'upper class,' only the rich people, or people

educated by the rich classes are capable of governing the state and managing organized construction in socialist society." ("How To Organize Emulations")

Since the great cultural revolution, a large number of outstanding young people who have come forward in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. Most of them come from the grassroots, from among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. They are full of revolutionary vigor, and are good at maintaining close contacts with the masses. After taking up leadership work, "those holding offices do not act like officials." They preserve the natural colors of the working people, and the calluses on their palms are still there. Many old cadres who shine with revolutionary youth are able to work both at higher and lower levels and lead the life of officials as well as common people. They warmly support and train new cadres. These revolutionary actions have profoundly repudiated bourgeois rights, old traditional concepts and the force of habit and negated the system of grades and ranks of the exploiting classes, under which the higher grades and ranks are honored and the lower ones are downtrodden, and officials are regarded as superior to the common people.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of cadres have attended "May 7" cadres' schools by groups and by stages. Together, they study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, criticize revisionism, actively participate in productive labor, wash away the dust of old ideas with their sweat, and carry forward the relations of equality between comrades and the outstanding traditions of hard struggle in those years of revolutionary wars.

The practice of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the running of "May 7" cadres' schools, etc., and the restriction of bourgeois rights in the relations between people have enabled the broad masses of workers and peasants to participate directly in state administration, and the state administrative personnel to take part directly in productive labor, overcome bureaucracy, guard against revisionism, adhere to the proletarian style of life, and oppose the bourgeois style of life. Thus leadership is held in the hands of genuine Marxists and the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants not only in name but also in reality, and this is of very great significance toward the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party are extremely dissatisfied with the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young and especially the participation of young cadres in leading bodies at various levels, the absorbing of workers and peasants to directly participate in the management of the state and enterprises, the "May 7" cadres' schools and so on and so forth. They try their utmost to defend and maintain the system of grades with ranks arranged according to seniority, and create all kinds of pretexts to expel and deal blows to the newborn forces. They absolutely do not regard the people as masters of the state and enterprises. They are opposed to the restriction of bourgeois rights in the relations between people in all fields. What they want is to restore the capitalist

system of ownership and seize leadership politically and economically. We must resolutely strike back at such words and deeds of theirs aimed at restoration and regression and counter-attack in revenge.

*

To make the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, better conform to the need of the develpment of the socialist economic base, it is essential to persist in launching a socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural front, constantly do away with the idea of bourgeois rights, and make a vigorous effort to broaden the propaganda of communist ideology.

Before the great cultural revolution, in the spheres of culture, education, public health, etc., Liu Shao-ch'i and company frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and tried their utmost to consolidate, broaden and strengthen bourgeois rights, thus making the idea of bourgeois rights run wild. The idea of bourgeois rights, when combined with the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, old traditional concepts and the force of habit, severely corroded people's soul. Poisoned by this kind of evil influence, some people regarded cultural knowledge, literary and art creations, medical techniques, etc., as commodities for exacting high prices from the people. They went after the "three-famous principle," the policy of "three-highs" and the titles of "expert" or "authority," contended for fame in the court and gains in the market, and even degenerated to become new bourgeois elements. The broad masses of workers and peasants were barred from the gate to the cultural and educational battlefield. The sphere of literature and art became a place overgrown with poisonous weeds of revisionism; schools became the "cradle" for bringing up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats; and the department of public health only served a small number of people in cities. If this situation were not changed, it would inevitably lead to capitalist restoration.

The great proletarian cultural revolution started from the cultural and educational battlefront. With the force of a violent storm, it fiercely washed away the mire of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and brought profound changes to the look of these spheres.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the revolution in literature and art represented by the model revolutionary theatrical works not only enabled the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers to stride with chin forward onto the stage of literature and art, but also, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that they "must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle," enabled the literary and art workers to go deep into factories, rural areas and PLA company units to learn from and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, "perform revolutionary theatrical works, and become revolutionary people. As a result of the vigorous development of amateur creative and performing activities of the masses of workers and peasants, ranging from paintings by peasants of Hu county to the poetry contest of Hsiaochinchuang, flowers of literature and art by the workers, peasants and soldiers radiated their dazzling brilliance.

The revolution in literature and art has effectively given impetus to the popularization of culture, promoted the remolding of the world outlook of literary and art workers, and battered the deep-rooted bourgeois rights and the idea of bourgeois rights in the sphere of literature and art, thus making literature and art "part of the common cause of the proletariat" which "serves, not some satiated heroine, not the bored 'upper ten thousand' suffering from fatty degeneration, but the millions and tens of millions of working people--the flower of the country, its strength and its future." (Lenin: Party Organization and Party Literature)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, the working class occupied the realm of the superstructure to lead the struggle-criticism-transformation. The universities selected students from among the workers and peasants with practical experience, who would return to production after a few years of schooling. The schools practiced open-door education, thus enabling education to be linked with seething and stirring society. The broad masses of teachers went together with the students to factories and the countryside to take part in productive labor and follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. After graduation, the worker-peasant-soldier students voluntarily asked to be sent to the rural and frontier areas where life was hardest and where they were most needed by the Party and the people, and vowed to be staunch fighters to combat and prevent revisionism. The advanced experience of the Shanghai July 21 Workers' College, the Chaoyang Agricultural College in Liaoning, the Communist Labor University in Kiangsi and the Tachai School struck root, sprouted, blossomed and bore fruits in all parts of the country.

The vigorous growth of these new things indicates that a brand-new proletarian educational system is in the course of being established and consolidated step by step through various experiments. It has fundamentally changed the phenomenon of the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals and broken the monopoly of education by the exploiting classes over the past several thousand years, thus giving the working people priority to receive education and control of education and enabling them to take over the educational undertaking gradually, transform the school from a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has pulled down the staircase, namely "those who excel in learning should become officials" or "study in order to become an official," installed by the exploiting classes over several thousand years, thus making the schools no longer train spiritual aristocrats for the bourgeoisie, but train group after group of workers with socialist consciousness and culture for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It has spurred the intellectuals to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, and constantly change their old way of thinking in a determination to become fighters "loyal to the educational cause of the Party." It has profoundly criticized the reactionary viewpoints preached by Confucius, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, such as "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," "private ownership of knowledge," "intellectual culture above all else," "education of the genius," etc., that look down upon the workers and peasants and despise physical labor, as well as the ideas to worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism and the idealist and metaphysical system of thinking in all branches of learning, thus declaring its thorough break with

the idea of bourgeois rights and old traditional concepts. This brand-new educational system certainly will become a powerful tool for transforming society and create conditions for gradual transition toward communism.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," the urban medical workers have gone deep into the countryside to render mobile medical service. Like seedlings after the spring rain, barefoot doctors have sturdily matured. Cooperative medical service is constantly consolidated and developed. This has gradually shifted the point of emphasis in medical and health work to the rural areas and changed the previous situation that both doctors and medicine were lacking in the countryside. Revolution in health work has basically criticized the idea of bourgeois rights and the old work style in the medical field, thus enabling Comrade Norman Bethune's communist spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self to be carried forward.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party are extremely dissatisfied with the model revolutionary theatrical works, the new films which publicize revolutionary new things, a series of new things which have emerged in the educational revolution, the struggles waged by the revolution in health work and barefoot doctors against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, etc. They attack the revolutionary actions in these fields as ultra-"Left" and always attempt to reverse verdicts for the revisionist line in literature and art, education, and health work. Toward such words and deeds of theirs for the practice of restoration, regression and counter-attack in revenge, can we look on with folded arms and let them go unchecked?

*

The gradual narrowing of the differences between town and country, between workers and peasants, and between mental and manual labor is a major aspect of the restriction of bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The broad masses of cadres as well as workers, peasants, commercial personnel, students and soldiers taking the "May 7" road, cadre participation in collective productive labor, and the socialist revolution in the spheres of literature and art, education and health work are all important revolutionary measures for narrowing the three major differences. In this regard, the sending of educated youth to mountains and the countryside is also of vital and far-reaching significance. The sending of millions upon millions of educated youths to the countryside is a revolutionary movement as well as a great beginning unknown before. It has further cemented the flesh-and-blood ties between socialist town and country, workers and peasants, as well as industry and agriculture. In going to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated young people have narrowed their difference with the working people in thoughts and feelings. They bring cultural knowledge to the countryside, help the poor and lower-middle peasants study theory and culture, and vigorously conduct agricultural scientific experiments together with the commune members, thus giving impetus to the acquisition of knowledge by the working people and participation in labor by the intellectuals. The fact that the educated youths brave the storm of struggle to go to the countryside and settle there

is a declaration of war against old traditional ideas and the idea of bourgeois rights. It shows that a new generation with great and far-reaching communist ideals, socialist consciousness and culture capable of doing manual labor is in the course of maturing through steeling in the vast countryside. It also shows that there are successors to carry forward the revolutionary cause initiated by the revolutionaries of the older generation.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party always attempt to consolidate and extend the bourgeois rights and the three major differences. They want to preserve their own privileges and even to turn same into their hereditary privileges. They advocate that "good middle school students should be selected and admitted directly into college." This is for opposing the sending of educated youth to mountains and the countryside and training successors for the bourgeoisie and the capitalist-roaders within the Party. The broad masses of young people will never be fooled by them.

In the final analysis, the restriction of bourgeois rights, prevention of capitalist restoration, and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat have to rely upon a correct Marxist line. Chairman Mao points out: "A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres and the people, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, have whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Study classes for worker-cadres and peasant-cadres are run at all levels, and revolutionary mass criticism has developed in depth. Tempered in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a mighty contingent of worker-peasant-soldier theorists has quickly developed and played an enormous combat role in the great struggle for combating and preventing revisionism. The growth of these new things is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance toward raising the awareness of the broad masses of cadres and the people in class struggle and the two-line struggle and toward keeping to Marxism, opposing revisionism, and adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in this and succeeding centuries.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party constantly say that they want to implement Chairman Mao's three instructions "in an all-round way," but actually pour cold water on the mass movements to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to criticize the novel Water Margin. The facts show that their so-called "taking the three instructions as the key link" is basically only for negating the taking of class struggle as the key link. They are so panic-stricken by the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat that they have devised this eclectic trick to offer resistance. In the great struggle against the Right-deivation wind to reverse verdicts, we must redouble our efforts to study the Marxist theories on class struggle, proletarian revolution, and the dictatorship of the proletariat so that we can criticize revisionism deeper and more effectively.

*

"The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." The development of socialist new things enables people to constantly break through the narrow horizon of bourgeois rights thus bringing into full play the socialist enthusiasm and creative power of hundreds of millions of people, and giving impetus to the development of the social productive forces and a thriving situation in cultural and scientific work. With the mass movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture" and "learn from Tach'ing in industry" surging forward like the spring tide, scientific research activities vigorously developing on a mass scale, and the professional scientists and technicians combined with the workers and peasants, abundant achievements have been accumulated in open-door scientific research. A brand-new situation is emerging on all fronts of our country.

Socialist new things have been born and have matured under the sunshine of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They manifest the superiority of the socialist system, reflect the historical trend that socialism and communism is bound to triumph over capitalism, and have an unlimited broad road ahead for further development. "The road mounts skyward." The growth of new things have widened people's horizon and presented before them a brilliant road leading to communism.

However, we must be able to see that "all new things must experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." In a society where classes exist, social reforms marked by the supersession of old things by new ones invariably evoke strong resistance and counter-action from the reactionary forces. The struggle between those opposing and supporting new things is, in essence, a struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. The bourgeoisie and its representatives rampantly attack and oppose revolutionary new things for the purpose of maintaining bourgeois rights in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. Bourgeois rights are the very soil which the bourgeoisie and revisionism rely upon for survival. After the loss of their political power and means of production, the old bourgeois elements desperately cling to bourgeois rights and look upon them as an important condition for carrying out their restoration activities. The new bourgeois elements and those who want to take the capitalist road also attempt to develop capitalism through consolidating, extending and strengthening bourgeois rights. From the growth of socialist new things, the new and old bourgeois elements see their approaching doom. Therefore, they are bound to show great fear and hostility toward these new things.

The struggle between those supporting and opposing socialist new things is closely linked with the struggle for and against the restriction of bourgeois rights to form an important component of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines during the socialist period. In the several major two-line struggles which our Party had gone through since liberation, the chieftains of the revisionist line--Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk--all frantically opposed and strangled socialist new things and opposed the restriction of bourgeois rights for the purpose of realizing the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of restoration based on "subduing oneself and returning to propriety." The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by the unrepentant capitalist-roaders inside

the Party last year is the continuation of Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have launched all-out vicious attacks against the socialist new things which have emerged since the great cultural revolution. To oppose and strangle the socialist new things and to push the revisionist line for consolidating, extending and strengthening bourgeois rights, they openly cry in the tune of Confucius that "if names are not correct, language is not in accordance with true things and therefore it is necessary to first rectify names." How unbridled their reactionary hauteur is! Advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts deliver talks and spread poison everywhere to rabidly counter-attack in revenge the great proletarian cultural revolution. Isn't this serious phenomenon of class struggle worthy of the deep thought of every one of our revolutionary comrades?

Advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts attack the restriction of bourgeois rights by socialist new things as "a fundamental departure from realities to practice communism at the present time." To put it bluntly, their so-called "realities" are the "traces" left by the old society. We not only should detach ourselves from these things but also should make use of the force of the dictatorship of the proletariat to sweep them away step by step through socialist revolution. To oppose detachment from these things is to oppose continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They say that "we want to practice communism at the present time." This kind of rumor and sophistry is nothing new. Did not Liu Shao-ch'i, P'eng Te-huai and their ilk attack the people's commune and the great leap forward as an attempt to "go to communism in one stride." The absurd arguments for whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have done nothing more than to replay the old tune of revisionism.

What is worthy of our vigilance is that, despite the great cultural revolution, the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party still adhere to the revisionist line and persist in carrying out capitalism. As they see it, only by returning to the old revisionist road and bringing out once again those old revisionist things already criticized by the masses in the great proletarian cultural revolution can we be described as "not departing from reality." We must strike a head-on blow at all kinds of words and deeds they have made for restoring capitalism.

Advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts attack the restriction of bourgeois rights by socialist new things as "metaphysical." As a matter of fact, their own world outlook is an out-and-out idealist and metaphysical one. They oppose the use of the law of the unity of opposites to observe socialist society, deny that socialism is a process of uninterrupted revolution, and deny that bourgeois rights belong to the category of history. In their eyes, bourgeois rights are unalterable, sacred and inviolable, like "propriety" preached by Confucius. Lenin long ago said, "As a rule the bourgeoisie erroneously regards socialism as a rigid, solid and invariably thing." Isn't this the most penetrating exposure and criticism of their reactionary bourgeois world outlook?

"The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." Socialist new things are bound to triumph over and supersede the decadent capitalist things. This general trend of historical development cannot be changed by anyone. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, make all-out efforts to support revolutionary new things, and wage struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Let the bourgeoisie tremble before us! The huge hand of the proletariat capable of changing the universe will certainly alter the old world in its entirety and make the light of communism illuminate the whole globe.

"Look you, the world is being turned upside down."

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

An Important Strategic Measure for Combating and Preventing Revisionism

- a study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on rustication of educated young people

by

the Educated Youth Rustication Office of the
Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1975)

Over 20 years ago, in the upsurge of the movement for agricultural cooperation, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The countryside is a vast world where a lot can be done." Seven years ago, in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again issued a call, "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." Under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao, such a socialist new thing as the rustication of educated young people matured sturdily in the teeth of storms and demonstrated its great vitality.

Like other new things, such a new thing as the rustication of educated young people also follows a process of continuous development and gradual improvement. Through the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and through many years of practice, everyone has come to increasingly understand that the rustication of educated young people is an important strategic measure for combating and preventing revisionism and is of great immediate significance and far-reaching historical significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism and building socialism. Therefore, on the question of how to treat the rustication of educated young people, every Communist Party member, especially leading cadres at all levels, should take a firm stand and unfurl the banner.

The rustication of educated young people is a profound socialist revolution, from the economic base to the realm of the superstructure.

In "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao points out, "The basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces, and between the superstructure and the economic base." After the fundamental completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there are still bourgeois rights, there are still the differences between town and country, between workers and peasants and between mental and manual labor. The ultimate aim of us communists is to abolish all exploiting classes and all systems of exploitation of men by men and realize communism in the whole world.

Lenin said, "Clearly, in order to abolish classes completely, it is not enough to overthrow the exploiters or the landlords and capitalists, not enough to abolish their rights of ownership; it is necessary also to abolish all private ownership of the means of production, it is necessary to abolish the distinction between town and country, as well as the distinction between manual workers and brain workers. This requires a very long period of time." (A Great Beginning)

In socialist society, not only the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes vainly attempt to stage a comeback but new bourgeois elements would also be bred. It should be noted that the existence of the influence of the bourgeoisie and of international imperialism and revisionism is the political and ideological origin for the emergence of new bourgeois elements. The existence of bourgeois rights also provides an important economic base for the emergence of new bourgeois elements. Our proletarian dictatorship is strong and well consolidated, but we must soberly see that in China there still exists the danger of a lapse into revisionism. "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." The sending of educated young people to mountainous and rural areas to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants is a practical action to restrict bourgeois rights, narrow the difference between town and country, between workers and peasants and between mental and manual labor, and create conditions in which it is impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again.

For several thousands of years, the exploiting classes always publicize: "Those who labor with their minds govern others, those who labor with their strength are governed by others." After the founding of new China, despite the change of the social system, there are still the ideological influence of the exploiting classes and the traditional concepts reflecting the relations of private ownership. The rustication of educated young people is precisely for criticizing with practical action the ideas of the exploiting class, such as, "those who labor with their minds govern others"; "private ownership of knowledge," etc., and for abolishing the old traditional concepts to belittle labor and slight the workers and peasants. The young people sonorously declare, "Let us taste the biggest hardship, carry the heaviest burden and go to places where life is hardest." Full of pride, they go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. In the vast world, they fight against the class enemy, against capitalism, against revisionism, against erroneous ideas, and against heaven and earth. The practical action of the broad masses of educated young people plays an important role in cleansing the realm of the superstructure of mire and abolishing the idea of bourgeois rights.

Historical experience tells us that for the sake of restoring capitalism, the bourgeoisie always use all ways and means to contend for successors with the proletariat. Their most important means to corrupt and win over the young people is to exploit the inevitable existence of the three great differences and bourgeois rights in socialist society. Donning the garb of "acting according to law," they lead the young people to take the road of alienating themselves

from the workers and peasants and standing against the workers and peasants, thus becoming successors to the bourgeoisie.

Born in the new society and brought up under the red flag, the broad masses of educated young people have not experienced the bitter life of the old society. In order to be good successors to the revolution, they should weather the storms, face the world and share the same breath and the same fate with the masses of the people.

The rural population accounts for the overwhelming majority of our population. If we look down upon the peasants and are unwilling to share weal and woe with the peasants, serving the great majority would be empty talk. True, life is harder in the countryside than in the city, but the more inhospitable a place is the more it can steel people. A hothouse is no place for the cultivation of towering pines. "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are born out of mass struggle and grow up through tempering in the big storms of the revolution." The countryside is a classroom for giving educated young people class education. From the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated young people can acquire the profound class feelings and fervent love for Chairman Mao and the Party, a clear-cut stand in resolutely following the socialist road and such fine qualities as diligence and bravery, the leading of a hard and simple life, etc. They can also understand what is class oppression and what is class exploitation, understand the superiority of the socialist system, and thus raise their consciousness in transforming their world outlook and really becoming one with the worker-peasant masses in thoughts and feelings.

Through participation in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and especially through tempering in the acute and complicated struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads, the broad masses of educated young people have deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line, raised their consciousness, improved their skills and become an important force in vigorously criticizing capitalism and revisionism and building socialism. Many poor and lower-middle peasants praise them as "mass criticism fighters, guides in the study of theory, propagandists in revolutionary literature and art and research personnel in scientific experiment." A general of new persons is sturdily maturing.

Take for instance the 470,000 educated young people sent from Shanghai to nine provinces (prefectures). By the end of 1974, over 12,680 persons had joined the Communist Party and over 131,430 the Communist Youth League. More than 15,800 were elected to the leading bodies at various levels. There were also over 33,600 serving as barefoot doctors, people-run school teachers, bookkeepers, agricultural technicians, etc.

At present, a revolutionary movement to mobilize the whole Party to take up agriculture on a large scale and fight for the popularization of Tachai-type counties is on the rise. This great revolutionary movement is not only a lively classroom for the re-education of educated young people but also a vast world in which educated young people can find full scope for the development of their abilities.

Practice shows that so long as the rustication of educated young people is linked up with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, their role can be called into full play. By joining the poor and lower-middle peasants in taking class struggle as a key link, they adhere to the Party's basic line, constantly strengthen the socialist collective economy and make contributions toward the revolutionary movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties and toward the great cause of achieving farm mechanization and agricultural modernization, in an effort to build our present still very backward countryside into a prosperous and thriving paradise.

The rustication of educated young people is a strategic measure for combating and preventing revisionism. This requires Party committees at all levels to properly carry out not only mobilization work but also consolidation work.

How to make the educated young people take big strides forward along the road charted by Chairman Mao after they come to the countryside and embark on the journey to continue the revolution? This is the unshirkable responsibility of Party organizations at all levels. To properly carry out this task, we must adopt the necessary measures, including the giving of further education and the expression of concern politically and ideologically, the strengthening of leadership organizationally, the rendering of active material support, etc. The proper carrying out of consolidation work is of major significance to supporting the educated young people in doggedly making revolution in the countryside.

Under the leadership of the Party committees at all levels, we must constantly improve our work, continuously sum up experience and create conditions for pushing the educated young people to actively join the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and play their full role. Since the rustication of educated young people is a socialist new thing, it inevitably will be frenziedly sabotaged by a handful of class enemies. Meanwhile, in the process of its growth, it will inevitably give rise to problems of one sort or another. There is nothing strange in this connection. We must not only distinguish and analyze the main trend and side issues of work to rusticate the educated young people, but also must make a concrete analysis of the side issues in such work. We must clearly distinguish between the two types of contradictions of different nature, and use different methods to solve contradictions of different nature. To shun contradictions and be afraid of contradictions is no materialist attitude.

Toward the current counter-revolutionary activities of a handful of class enemies to undermine, persecute and trample underfoot the educated young people, we must deal a telling blow. Meanwhile, toward the difficulties and problems encountered by educated young people in livelihood, production, study and other fields, we should also show profound proletarian feelings and give all-round consideration to their solution through conscientious and careful investigation and study. We cannot stay content with the educated young people's "having beds to sleep on, houses to live in and grain to feed on," but must really make the broad masses of educated young people find full scope for the development of their abilities. When formulating long-range

plans for the countryside, we should take into full consideration the question of how to give fuller play to the role of educated young people. Based on the experiences of some communes and brigades in Kiangsi and Anhwei, we should properly organize the educated young people to run some farms and production teams, adhere to the policy of "taking grain as the key link to insure overall development," make full use of locally available resources and develop a diversified economy in an organized way. This helps strengthen the collective economy at the commune and brigade levels and promote the development of agricultural production; uphold the socialist road and resist the spontaneous trend toward capitalism; and bring into play the revolutionary activism of young people.

Many problems in work to properly consolidate the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside appear to be a question of settlement or economic problems, but are in essence, a question of understanding the great significance of the rustication of educated young people. This task is an important part of the effort to consolidate and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." It is naturally not easy for a new thing to burst out of earth, and its growth and development in particular must undergo an arduous struggle. The protractedness of class struggle and the long-term existence of the three great differences and bourgeois rights determine the protracted and formidable nature of the work to properly consolidate the rustication of educated young people. The fundamental issue lies in the line and the key lies in leadership. The key to the proper handling of consolidation work lies in the exercise of a tight grip by the leadership organs at all levels on this key link class struggle. At any time and in any work, it is necessary to resolutely carry out the Party's basic line and consciously resist corruption by the idea of bourgeois right and seriously sum up experiences so that this new thing can gradually become more perfect and grow better and faster.

Lenin once said, "The best way to celebrate the great anniversary of the revolution is to concentrate attention on the revolutionary tasks yet to be solved." ("On the Role of Gold At Present and After the Complete Victory of Socialism") Looking back over the course of fighting, we are filled with the joy of victory. We look toward the future of the revolution with our confidence grown a hundredfold. Ahead of us, there are still many hard tasks that require us to carry out in a down-to-earth manner. To enable our country to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line at present and in the days to come, we should further deepen our understanding of the great significance of the rustication of educated young people. "I care not that the wind blows and the waves beat; it is better than idly strolling in a courtyard." We must doggedly follow this road until we achieve communism.

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TAIWAN

Peking Meeting Marks Anniversary of Taiwan People's Uprising

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1976)

more than 100 people, including personalities from various circles and taiwan compatriots in the chinese capital, met in the taiwan hall of the great hall of the people this afternoon to mark the 29th anniversary of the february 28 uprising of the people of taiwan province. in coordination with the liberation war on the mainland of the motherland, this armed uprising of the taiwan compatriots in 1947 dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique.

attending the meeting were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee; hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; hu chueh-wen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; ting kuo-yu, chu mu-chih, lo ching-chang, chi peng-fei and liao cheng-chih, members of the c.p.c. central committee; lin li-yun and tsai hsiao, members of the c.p.c. central committee and compatriots of taiwan province origin; yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee; shih yi-chih, vice-minister of public security; teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administration; lu chin-tung, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; as well as representatives of workers, youth and women chang shih-chung, tung chia-keng and kang ke-ching.

sponsored by the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, today's meeting was presided over by vice-chairman hsu teh-heng.

liao cheng-chih was the first speaker. he warmly praised the people of taiwan province for inheriting and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the february 28 uprising and incessantly pushing forward

their patriotic struggle against the chiang clique. he voiced firm support to the people of taiwan province in their patriotic struggle against the chiang clique, and reiterated the strong determination of the chinese people to liberate taiwan.

liao cheng-chih pointed out, all the contradictions in the taiwan society are now growing and sharpening. the chiang clique entrenched in taiwan province is beset with internal and external difficulties, and its position is unprecedentedly enfeebled and isolated. the bickerings and rivalries within the clique have become more acute every day since the death of chiang kai-shek. the patriotic struggle of the people of taiwan province against the chiang clique is developing.

the taiwan people, he said, are true to the socialist motherland. in the past few years, more and more compatriots from taiwan province and patriotic taiwan personages of various circles overseas have broken through obstacles and returned to the mainland of their motherland to visit and study, see their relatives and friends and take part in various activities. he expressed the conviction that "no matter how chiang ching-kuo resorts to suppression and persecution, he can never stop the development of the taiwan people's patriotic struggle against the chiang clique. the taiwan people, together with the people on the mainland, will surely overthrow chiang ching-kuo's reactionary rule."

liao cheng-chih noted that a handful of anti-china; anti-communist diehards in the world are colluding with an extremely few national degenerates in taiwan and hatching schemes to split china. these can never succeed and are doomed to fail, he stressed.

liao cheng-chih welcomed patriotic personnel in various fields in taiwan, penghu, quemoy and matsu or abroad to the mainland to visit their relatives and make tours, ensuring their safety and freedom of entry and departure. he said: "it is a consistent policy of our party and government that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late."

liao cheng-chih said: in line with instructions from our great leader chairman mao, the government has since the beginning of last year released by special amnesty all war criminals in custody, released as an expression of leniency all the u.s.-chiang armed special agents and crew members of agents-carrying vessels captured between october 1962 and september 1965, and pardoned and released all former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level. "this gives full

expression to the great policy of chairman mao and our party of combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education and of giving people a way out. it demonstrates that our socialist motherland is in greater stability and unity and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than before."

speaking of the excellent situation both at home and abroad, he said, a great revolutionary debate is developing in depth in the educational, scientific and technological and other fields to beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts. "this is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is of great significance for the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidation and development of the victories of the cultural revolution."

liao cheng-chih said in conclusion: premier chou en-lai solemnly proclaimed once again at the fourth national people's congress session in january 1975: "we are determined to liberate taiwan excl. fellow-countrymen in taiwan and people of the whole country, unite and work together to achieve the noble aim of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland." the people of the whole country and the chinese people's liberation army are resolutely implementing chairman mao's strategic principles "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and they are ready at all times to wipe out the enemy intruders. we are determined to liberate taiwan province, our country's sacred territory.

after comrade liao cheng-chih's speech, 15 representatives of various circles and taiwan compatriots spoke at the meeting. they were tsai hsiao and lin li-yun, members of the c.p.c. central committee and compatriots of taiwan province origin; hu chueh-wen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; liu fei, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; yeh chi-tung, a taiwan compatriot who had taken part in the february 28 uprising; tung chi-wu, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and standing committee member of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; huang chi-chun, a taiwan compatriot and a peasant student at tsinghua university; chen yi-sung, a taiwan compatriot and member of the n.p.c. standing committee; wu chun-mei, a taiwan compatriot and a peasant student at peking university; chiang chung-kuang, a taiwan compatriot who returned from the united states in 1973 and is now a teacher at peking university; former lieutenant-general of the kuomintang army li yi, who recently returned to the mainland of the motherland from taiwan; chen lien-sheng, a taiwan compatriot of kaoshan nationality

and a cadre at the central institute for nationalities; huang wei and yang nan-tsun, kuomintang personnel who were released last year under special amnesty; and chen ting-mao, deputy to the n.p.c., compatriot of taiwan province origin and deputy chief engineer at the peking motor vehicle plant.

in their speeches, they talked about the excellent situation of the motherland which is marked by "orioles singing, swallows swirling ... everywhere." instancing their own experiences, some of the speakers described the miserable plight of the people of taiwan province who live under heavy oppression and the happy life of the taiwan compatriots on the mainland of the motherland. they pledged to contribute their share to the early liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland and the building up of the socialist motherland under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

rounding off the meeting, vice-chairman hsu teh-heng said: "we believe that, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, taiwan compatriots and the people throughout the country are sure to achieve the lofty goal of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland."

among others attending the meeting were members of the n.p.c. standing committee and deputies to the n.p.c., members and standing committee members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, and representatives of the taiwan democratic self-government league.

Liao Cheng-chih's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by liao cheng-chih at a meeting in the chinese capital today to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the february 28 uprising of the people of taiwan province:

compatriots from taiwan province, friends and comrades,

today is the anniversary of the february 28 uprising. inspired by the fighting call "greet the new high tide of the chinese revolution" our great leader chairman mao issued on february 1, 1947 to the armymen and people of the whole country, the people of taiwan province heroically rose in arms 29 years ago today which, in coordination with the liberation war on the mainland, dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique. we hereby express our great respect for the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people of taiwan province, offer our deep condolences on the death of the martyrs in the uprising and extend our cordial regards and sympathy to their families and our fellow compatriots in taiwan province who are our kith and kin.

compatriots, friends and comrades, earth-shaking changes have taken place in our great socialist motherland over the past two decades and more. led by the party central committee headed by chairman mao and guided by his proletarian revolutionary line, china has been built into a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity. as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of the novel "water margin", "orioles sing, swallows swirl ... everywhere" in our socialist motherland. our party is full of vigour, our people are in high spirits, our country is flourishing, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is stronger than ever. new socialist things are blooming in profusion throughout our country. the masses of the people of all nationalities are perseveringly studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought; they are deepening their understanding of classes, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in socialist society and their awareness of the need to restrict bourgeois right and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young has invigorated leading bodies at all levels, and millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution are tempering themselves in accordance with the five requirements set by chairman mao. the revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works has resulted in an efflorescence of creative work in socialist

literature and art. the revolution in education is advancing in struggle in the direction pointed out by chairman mao, and gratifying results have been achieved in the efforts to transform schools into instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat and bring up workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. the revolution in health work is overcoming the rural shortage of doctors and medicines, barefoot doctors are steadily maturing, and the cooperative medical system has become more consolidated. by entering may 7 cadre schools, going down to do manual labour and studying afresh, large numbers of cadres have increased their awareness of the need to continue the revolution and regained their revolutionary youthfulness. more than ten million school graduates have gone to the vast countryside where they are persevering in the revolution and growing sturdily. the entry of the working class into institutions of higher education, middle and primary schools and other organizations in the superstructure has put an end to the domination of these organizations by bourgeois intellectuals. the formation and growth of theoretical contingents of workers, peasants and soldiers are pushing the socialist revolution forward on the ideological and cultural fronts. the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture is actively progressing. hundreds of millions of people have been aroused and a million cadres have gone to the agricultural front line. the revolutionary drive to build tachai-type counties throughout the country is surging ahead. china has had good harvests for 14 years running. the mass movement to learn from taching in industry is developing in depth, giving fuller play to the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and increasing industrial production beyond previous levels. professional scientific and technical personnel are integrating themselves with workers and peasants and doing scientific research in an open-door way, a man-made earth satellite has been recovered, and science has made further progress. the target for gross industrial and agricultural output set in the fourth five-year plan has been successfully met. in our country, prices are stable, the market is brisk. we have no internal or external debts, and people's living standards have been rising steadily. our great achievements are eloquent proof that "only socialism can save china".

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by our great leader chairman mao, the people of the whole country are adhering to the party's basic line, conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, taking class struggle as the key link, continuing to implement chairman mao's important instructions, advancing the socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure, promoting stability and unity and pressing ahead with socialist agriculture and industry and the entire economy in an effort to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat

and attain our great goal of building china into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century. a great revolutionary debate is developing in depth in the educational, scientific and technological and other fields to criticize the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" (note) and beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts, a wind stirred up by those who stand against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie. this is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is of great significance for the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the consolidation and development of the victories of the cultural revolution.

the present international situation is excellent; there is great disorder under heaven. all the basic contradictions in the world are daily sharpening, and the factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing. the contention between the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, is intensifying; strategically europe is the focus of their contention. soviet social-imperialism is the most dangerous source of war today; its ambition is wild but is beyond its strength. the countries and people of the third world have been growing in strength and playing their role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and great-power hegemonism. the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people. chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs has won great victories. to date, more than 100 countries have established diplomatic relations with china. our country's international prestige has been rising with each passing day; we have friends all over the world.

compatriots, friends and comrades, various contradictions in the taiwan society are now growing and sharpening and taiwan as a whole is in a state of unrest. the chiang clique entrenched in taiwan province is beset with internal and external difficulties, contradictions and growing crises. its position is unprecedently enfeebled and isolated. the bickerings and rivalries within the clique have become more acute every day since the death of chiang kai-shek, the public enemy. pounded by the economic crisis in the capitalist world, taiwan's colonial economy has shown more clearly its grave and disastrous consequences. production stagnanted and prices soared. many industrial and commercial enterprises closed down, bringing a rapidly growing unemployment. agriculture has gone bankrupt and imported grain increased year after year. in order to maintain his tottering reactionary rule, chiang ching-kuo has intensified his fascist control through secret agents and the exploitation and oppression of the taiwan people.

"where there is oppression there is resistance." the broad masses of the taiwan people with a patriotic and revolutionary tradition have inherited and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the "february 28" uprising and their patriotic struggle against the chiang clique is developing. the struggle has been going on wave upon wave with growing momentum, pounding at chiang ching-kuo's reactionary rule. the taiwan people are true to the socialist motherland. in the past few years, more and more compatriots from taiwan province, sports promoters and sportsmen, military and adminstrative personnel of the kuomintang and patriotic personages of various circles residing in foreign countries, broke through obstacles and surmounted numerous difficulties and returned to the mainland of their motherland to visit and study, see their relatives and friends and take part in various activities. they exposed the chiang clique's deceitful propaganda with what they had witnessed. they have constantly spread to taiwan province the truth about the achievements on the mainland of the motherland in her socialist revolution and construction, thus increasing the understanding of the compatriots in taiwan province about the mainland, promoting the unity of the people in taiwan province and the people on the mainland and greatly inspiring the taiwan people in their patriotic struggle against the chiang clique. no matter how chiang ching-kuo suppresses news and persecutes the taiwan people, he can never stop the development of the taiwan people's struggle against the chiang clique. the taiwan people, together with the people on the mainland, will surely overthrow chiang ching-kuo's reactionary rule.

taiwan province is part of our country's sacred territory. the people of taiwan province are our kith and kin. we are determined to liberate taiwan excl. we pin our hopes on the people of taiwan province. we firmly support the people of taiwan province in their patriotic struggle against the chiang clique. only when the people throughout the country including the people of taiwan province get closely united, liberate taiwan and unify the motherland can the people of taiwan province become masters of their own.

of the personnel in various fields who are now in taiwan, penghu, quemoy and matsu or abroad, patriots are many and traitors are but a few. it is a consistent policy of our party and government that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. we welcome them to the mainland of the motherland to visit their relatives and make tours. we will ensure their safety and freedom of entry and departure. we hope they will see the situation clearly, take the road of patriotism, and contribute to the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

Personalities from All Circles and Taiwan Compatriots Address Meeting on Taiwan People's Uprising

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1976)

fifteen personalities of all circles and compatriots of taiwan province origin spoke at a meeting here today in commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the february 28 uprising of the people of taiwan province.

in their speeches, tsai hsiao and lin li-yun, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and compatriots of taiwan province origin, said: the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland is a general trend which no reactionary force at home or abroad can hold back. we are convinced that with the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the common struggle of the hundreds of millions of people in the country including the patriotic compatriots of taiwan province, the red sun will surely shine upon taiwan island excl. they pointed out: at present, the people of the whole country, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, are waging a great struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts. as the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle concerns the destiny and the future of our party and state as well as the victory of the struggle to liberate taiwan and unify the motherland.

vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hu chueh-wen said in his speech: by dealing a heavy blow to chiang kai-shek's reactionary rule in taiwan and coordinating with the revolutionary struggle of the people on the mainland of the motherland, the february 28 uprising of the compatriots in taiwan province will go down forever in the annals of the chinese people's revolution. for many years we have been meeting to commemorate this glorious day, and this is ample proof of the deep concern of our party and state for the taiwan compatriots and the common desire of the people of all nationalities on the mainland and their kith and kin in taiwan province for the unification of our motherland. speaking in the capacity of a businessman and industrialist from old china, hu chueh-wen called on businessmen and industrialists in taiwan to see the situation clearly and contribute to the lofty goal of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

tung chi-wu, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and standing committee member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; chen yi-sung, a compatriot from taiwan province and

member of the n.p.c. standing committee; and liu fei, member of the n.p.c. standing committee also spoke. in the capacity of former kuomintang personnel, they sincerely advised the kuomintang military and administrative personnel now in taiwan to comply with the strong desire and demands of the taiwan people to return to the arms of the motherland and do their share for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland. they expressed the hope that these personnel would not stick to their foolish way and refuse to come to their senses or try to put up a futile, last-ditch fight.

they said: all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. this is the consistent policy of chairman mao and the communist party.

they urged their old colleagues and friends now in taiwan to forsake the darkness and cross over to the brightness at an early date, and make contributions to the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

at the meeting, taiwan-born compatriot yeh chi-tung, a veteran of the february 28 uprising, gave an account of how the people of taiwan province rose in arms in 1947 and waged a heroic struggle against the chiang clique. he said: the taiwan people have inherited and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the february 28 uprising and persevered in fighting.

the martyrs of the uprising did not shed their blood in vain, he stressed, adding: our motherland for which we had fought in those days is now advancing in giant strides along the bright road of socialism under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. the people of taiwan will eventually join with the people on the mainland of the motherland in striding forward along this bright road.

speaking at the meeting, four compatriots from taiwan province described how they had become masters of the country with the meticulous care of the party and chairman mao. the four speakers were huang chi-chun, a peasant student of tsinghua university; wu chun-mei, a peasant girl now studying at peking university; chen lien-sheng, a cadre of kaoshan nationality in the central institute for nationalities; and chen ting-mao, n.p.c. deputy and deputy chief engineer of the peking motor vehicle plant. they said with deep feeling that of all things socialism is the best. they said: while we are enjoying a happy life in the lap of the motherland, we cannot forget about the sixteen million brothers and sisters still suffering under the fascist rule of the chiang ching-kuo clique. compatriots from taiwan province, they declared, are resolved to work alongside all other people in the country to contribute their efforts to the early liberation of

taiwan and unification of the motherland and the building up of the socialist motherland.

li yi, former kuomintang lieutenant-general who returned to the mainland of the motherland not long ago, and chiang chung-kuang, a compatriot of taiwan province origin who came back from the united states in 1973 and is now teaching at peking university, spoke of the striking advances in socialist revolution and construction they had witnessed since their return. the turbulent situation and the miserable plight of the people in taiwan, they said, posed a glaring contrast to the thriving and prosperity on the mainland of the motherland.

huang wei and yang nan-tsun, two of the kuomintang personnel released under special amnesty in march 1975, said that the twenty years and more they had spent in studying and reforming themselves enabled them to understand profoundly the irrefutable truth, "without the great communist party of china, there would have been no new china." it enabled them to see increasingly clearly the inexorable law of historical development and distinguish between right and wrong on issues of cardinal importance.

it is a vivid manifestation of the communist party's policy "let bygones be bygones" and "all patriots belong to one big family" that those who had committed towering crimes against the motherland and the people have been turned into honoured citizens of the socialist motherland and given fair treatment in livelihood and politically, they added.

referring to the chiang clique's act of turning down the applications of ten special amnesty releasees to return to taiwan, yang nan-tsun said that this fact exposed the reactionary nature of the chiang ching-kuo reactionary clique which is feeble. in a word of advice to the kuomintang military and administrative personnel in taiwan, huang wei expressed the hope that they would see clearly the excellent situation at home and abroad, take an anti-chiang, patriotic stand and do their share for the great cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Peking Medical College Conducts Open-door Education in Villages

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

teachers and students of the peking medical college have achieved noteworthy results in open-door education in rural areas. they have held classes in more than 200 production brigades on peking's outskirts and in hopei and yunnan provinces since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

six classes of worker-peasant-soldier students in the department of internal medicine looked into problems and conditions in 30 production brigades within two months last year and wrote detailed reports on each. these investigations helped deepen their understanding of class struggle and the health situation in the countryside. they were brought closer to the peasants and became more aware of the need and significance of helping to train barefoot doctors and consolidate the cooperative medical service -- revolutionary innovations in the cultural revolution.

after repeated practice among themselves, the students successfully treated a peasant patient with ten injections in the muscles at the back of the eyeball.

the medical students have worked hard to train themselves into new-type doctors who can treat the peasants with both chinese and western medicine.

one group of students held study classes in the tai shihchuang brigade in miyun county on the outskirts of peking in 1975. many people had suffered from dysentery in the summer of the previous year. working with local barefoot doctors and health workers, the students gave the brigade members a general physical check-up and organized a health campaign. collecting folk prescriptions, they made use of locally available herbs to prepare prophylactics for distribution in the area. the result was a 98 percent reduction of the incidence of the disease that summer.

experience shows that the students acquire a better grasp of basic pharmacology theories and treatment in the rural areas, under the open-door educational system. they learned about pharmacology while treating the patients, and about parasites while testing feces.

ten internal medicine students, who are due to graduate this year, treated 4,800 out-patients and dealt with 50 emergency calls in one commune during four months last year. those of the pharmacology department worked out 25 drugs, six of which are new and filled blanks in the country's pharmacological list.

the teachers use the period in the countryside and the close contact with the peasants to change their world outlook and consolidate their knowledge, learn the needs of the peasants and promote the revolution in health and medical work. they improve their teaching materials and methods. they acted as doctors and nurses and made home calls and attend to the patients at their bedside when necessary. they went from village to village to spread information on mother and child care.

FACTORY-RUN WORKERS' COLLEGES

Northeast China Factories Run Workers' Colleges

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 28, 1976)

factories in northeast china's changchun city have set up over 130 colleges to train worker-intellectuals. these "july 21" workers' colleges now have more than 6,000 students.

the colleges run full-time, half-time and spare-time courses ranging from six months to two years. some colleges were set up jointly by the factories and state-run universities or colleges.

students at the workers' colleges are workers who are politically and ideologically outstanding and have a rich store of practical experience. they are recommended for study by their workshops, and their admission is approved by the factory party leadership.

the colleges have quickly brought up a large contingent of worker-intellectuals who are "red and expert." the city's light industrial plants set up ten colleges of this kind with over 500 students majoring in 14 specialities. half of the workers attending the college at the magnetic materials plant, which was set up in 1971, have completed their study and tackled a host of key production problems. they have helped bring about a marked rise in both quantity and quality of production in the plant and in the variety of goods turned out.

factory-run colleges are a practice which strengthens worker leadership in the factories and ensures its power in various fields. more than 290 workers of the changchun city water pump plant have completed their study in college since 1971. they have become a backbone force in the plant. ninety of them are heading party and communist youth league organizations, administrative sections and trade unions at various levels.

the plant used to turn out a few simple products. production today is of high precision and the products, over 90 in number, are of large specifications. the plant has recently been cited as an advanced unit.

such study has fired the workers' enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production. the worker-students of the electronic specialty of the university run by the changchun city hardware and machinery corporation applied what they had learned to convert a piece of key equipment for use with an integrated circuit. this brought a 400 per cent increase in productivity. in the yingcheng coalmining machinery plant, 80 per cent of the 160 technical innovations in the past few years were made by the worker-students.

workers' colleges are a sharp break from old practices and traditional ideas. no graduation certificates are issued, no technicians' titles awarded, no increase of pay made. the stuoents return to their plants to work among the rank and file. the practice has proved itself in solid achievements and is a round criticism of the trash "he who excels in learning can become an official" and "study to become an official", preached by the landlord class, the bourgeoisie and the revisionists. it is of great importance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

many full-time and part-time teachers of these colleges are workers. in some colleges, teachers of state-run universities give lessons on some subjects. among the students, many are also called on to teach specific aspects of which they have experienced knowledge.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors for Southwest China Mountain Folk

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 27, 1976)

well over a thousand barefoot doctors serve the 450,000 inhabitants of hilly wuhsi county in southwest china's szechwan province.

all the county's nine areas and 72 people's communes have clinics and health stations. the county town has a hospital and a mother and child care centre.

each of the 582 production brigades has two barefoot doctors on the average, and cooperative medical service covers most of the units.

although this county has abundant medicinal herbs, the working people before liberation could not afford medicine but merchants sent out large quantities for profit.

the commune members pay only one to two yuan to cover the year's medical expenses under the cooperative medical service, an innovation of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants become barefoot doctors in training courses organized by local party organizations and health departments. they are the backbone of the cooperative medical service.

a seven-month-old girl of chingchuang commune ran a high fever one night in may 1975. the worried mother called at the health centre, and barefoot doctor peng hai-chuan rushed to her home to treat the child which had acute pneumonia. the doctor brought the child out of danger in eighteen hours. he continued her treatment until the child had fully recovered.

barefoot doctor li shu-tang makes home calls in an area 1,600 metres above sea level. in the winter of 1974, a 21-year-old commune member had a retapse of abscess on the knee which she contracted in childhood. doctor li went to her home to treat her every day in all kinds of weather. the patient was back at work in two months thanks to acupuncture needling, oral medicine and dressings. he answers medical calls at any time of the day and night. people can call him through the rediffusion system connected with the health centre.

apart from collecting medicinal herbs in the hills, the barefoot doctors in the county also grow a hundred kinds of herbs. herbal drugs account for 85 percent of the barefoot doctors' prescriptions. the barefoot doctors, joined by health workers of the production teams, direct health campaigns centered on elimination of pests and diseases. they distribute prophylactics to every home when the weather changes and some ailments are more common. the doctors give inoculations against infectious diseases. they can now cover the county in no more than ten days, while the few professional doctors in earlier days took more than two months to reach the scattered population.

INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

China's Industry Supports Agricultural Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

the big growth in production of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, electric power and all other industries that help promote agricultural production is one of the characteristics of china's 4th five-year plan (1971-1975).

"take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" -- this is the general policy in the development of china's national economy.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the government and industrial departments at various levels have placed their support to agriculture in first place and taken various measures to this effect.

in the past 5 years, industries that help agriculture were allocated more funds, equipment and raw material than at any time in the past. the amount of steel used on farm machinery and on water conservancy projects in 1975 was 3.5 times that of 1970.

to equip agriculture with modern technique, the state systematically built a batch of large and medium scale industrial enterprises while the various localities undertook the building of numerous smaller ones.

in these 5 years, 28 large and medium scale chemical fertilizer factories were built, together with over 700 small chemical fertilizer factories each having an annual production of ten to thirty thousand tons of synthetic ammonium. not only peking, shanghai and tientsin, but all the other 26 provinces and autonomous regions now have their own chemical fertilizer industry. the output of chemical fertilizers in the country is 2.5 times that of 5 years ago.

the farm machinery industry also developed rapidly between 1971 and 1975. in this period, irrigation machinery, and tractors and hand tractors increased from 3.3 to 8 times respectively. big growth was also registered in output of internal combustion engines, combine harvesters, processing machinery for farm produce, plant-protection machinery and other machinery used in forestry, animal husbandry, farm by-products and fishery.

the development of agricultural industries spurred the expansion of local industries in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

formerly the kwangsi chuang autonomous region had no iron, steel or coal industries to speak of. in the past five years, the region has built up these basic industries. the annual output of tractors and hand tractors in 1975 surpassed ten thousand as compared with the 1,900 produced in 1970. the production of internal combustion engines increased 4 times and chemical fertilizer 2.5 times.

hunan, south of yangtze river, has also developed local industries to comply with its agricultural needs. in the past few years the province built some 80 nitrogenous fertilizer factories and some 30 phosphate fertilizer factories in accordance with the needs and possibilities (an average of one small chemical fertilizer factory for every county). the province now has over 40 medium and small iron and steel plants, 180 small cement plants and 150 small coal mines, plus numerous small industries run by the communes and production brigades. the development of these support-agriculture industries is one of the factors behind the bumper harvests in this province.

in its farm mechanization programme, china is producing different kinds of machinery to suit the different conditions and farming systems in various places.

at present, 96 percent of the counties in china, have farm machinery repair factories. by 1975, china had produced 1,800 kinds of farm machines, including hand tractors suitable for terraced land and horticulture, wheel and crawler tractors for paddy

fields and dry land, mechanical farm tools adapted for use in the north as well as the south and other large and medium size machinery for deep ploughing, ditch digging and for agricultural basic construction.

since the cultural revolution and the learn-from-tachai movement, the demand for diesel engines and cement for building water conservancy projects jumped. as a result 2,800 small cement plants sprang up in the 4th five year plan period in 80 percent of the counties in the country. these plants, making use of local resources, are producing for their own use.

in the north china plains, where water is scarce, the tapping of underground water for irrigation is a necessity, creating a need for diesel engines for pump wells. in hopei province alone 16 diesel engine plants were built in the 5 years with a production capacity 100 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. the province is now equipped with 500,000 pump wells. the peasants of this province have fought dauntlessly against drought and reaped bumper harvests for 3 years running.

FORESTRY

Opening Up Northeast China Forestry Area

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 27, 1976)

timber industry in the greater khingan mountains, one of china's biggest forest areas, has been initially mechanized since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

timber output in the area increased by more than 30 percent annually in the period 1967-1974, and reached an all time high last year.

the greater khingan mountains in the northernmost part of the heilungkiang province are known as a "green treasury" in china. the winter season there lasts eight months of the year with the coldest weather dropping to more than 50 degrees below zero centigrade.

a great number of lumbermen, cadres and railway corps of the people's liberation army went to the area in the early winter of 1964. during the cultural revolution they took an active part in the revolutionary

struggle against the revisionist line advocated by liu shao-chi and lin piao and intensified the work to open up the area.

surveyors, carrying rations and instruments on their backs, collected data and listed forest resources in this primeval forest where bears and wolves roam in search of prey.

road builders and p.l.a. engineer corps built roads and put up highways bridges in the steep mountains. braving cold of some 40 degrees below zero centigrade, the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. company drilled holes for shotfiring along 100 metres of high cliffs. they blasted away half of a mountain and removed well over 32,000 cubic metres of stone during one winter and built as well a railway along a diverted river course.

along the railways and highways built during the last ten years, small cities and towns have mushroomed in this once remote area. a great number of mechanized forest farms, timber yards, lumbering zones and timber processing factories have been set up and schools, hospitals, stores and post offices to serve the workers have been established.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

First Chinese Consul-General to Osaka Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

tien ping, first consul-general of the people's republic of china to osaka city, japan, left here for his post today.

Japanese TV Network Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1976)

teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese television network friendship delegation led by yosagi kobayashi with toshiaki kamiko as the deputy leader.

among those present at the banquet were li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Brezhnev Clique Steps Up Militarization of National Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

the "fundamental principles for the development of the national economy (1976-1980) in the soviet union" put forward recently by the brezhnev clique show that in the next five years, the soviet social-imperialists will further accelerate the militarization of the soviet national economy and speed up arms expansion and war preparations.

the trend of lop-sided development of the soviet economy has become especially noticeable if one contrasts the "fundamental principles" of the 10th five-year plan published by the brezhnev clique recently and the plan and budget for 1976, the first year of the five-year plan, with the ninth five-year plan (1971-1975).

firstly, marked changes have been made in the formulation of the major tasks of the five-year plan period with a more undisguised emphasis on arms buildup. to cover up its policy of sham detente but real arms expansion and war preparations, the brezhnev clique clamoured in the past few years that the "major task of the ninth five-year plan is to greatly raise the welfare of the working people". but in moscow's recent propaganda on the task of the next five years, stress has been laid -- under the smokescreen of raising "efficiency" and "quality" -- on the "prime significance" of the heavy industry which is closely related to munition production and which constitutes the "basis for upgrading the capabilities of national defence and equipping the army and navy with the latest and most outstanding military technology and weapons".

referring to the main task of 1976 which, when accomplished, will allegedly pave the way for the tenth five-year plan, brezhnev himself stressed the necessity to guarantee the "incessant buildup of the strength of national defence".

dwelling on the tenth five-year plan, he declared that "all efforts will be exerted" to make "soviet armed forces possess every necessary means in the future".

n. k. baibakov, chairman of the state planning committee, also emphasized that military strength should be increased this year.

secondly, the gap between the production of means of production, which is closely related to arms expansion, and the production of consumer goods has become wider. at the beginning of the ninth five-year plan period, the brezhnev clique pledged time and again to make the production of consumer goods surpass that of means of production in the rate of growth. the current tenth five-year plan, however, does not contain a single word about this "pledge", but states explicitly that the rate of increase for the production of means of production will be 25 per cent higher than that of consumer goods production. the gap in the rate of growth between the two kinds of production is still wider in the 1976 plan -- 80 per cent. it far outstrips the average annual gap during the ninth five-year plan and is actually the biggest gap since the khrushchov-brezhnev clique came to power. this is also roughly the case with the investment plan in the 1976 budget.

thirdly, military expenditure is increased by a wide margin. as known to all, officially published figures of soviet military spendings in the past years were all false and formed only a small part of the actual military spendings, which kept rising with the years. nevertheless, to embellish its "peace offensive", the brezhnev clique hypocritically declared a reduction of 300 million rubles in military expenditure in 1974 as compared with 1973, and a further reduction of 200 million rubles in 1975. in the 1976 budget, however, it no longer plays such a deceptive trick, but openly stipulates that there is not the slightest reduction in military expenditure. this forebodes a vicious upswing of its military expenditure. it is estimated that the actual military spending last year accounted for about 20 per cent of its national income and 35 per cent of the state budgetary expenditure, and was even higher than the pre-war level in hitlerite germany and the present level in the united states.

james schlesinger, former u.s. secretary of defence, noted not long ago that soviet military spending outstripped the u.s. by "nearly 30 per cent", and that "the soviet union spends 60 per cent more than the united states on strategic nuclear missiles and bombers."

it is obvious that in the next five years the brezhnev clique will further bring the soviet national economy within the orbit of war preparations. referring to the soviet tenth five-year plan, the british "daily telegraph" recently pointed out: "it is a guns-before-butter economic plan". "despite a substantial reduction in soviet economic growth rates there is no indication of any curtailment of the russian military programme," the paper said.

it is not accidental that the brezhnev clique is unceasingly stepping up the militarization of the

national economy and war preparations. it is determined by the nature of the soviet social-imperialists who inevitably commit aggression and expansion abroad and strive in rivalry for world hegemony. all the lies about "peace", "detente" and "disarmament" on the part of the brezhnev clique can by no means cover up this indisputable truth.

the quickened pace of militarization in the soviet national economy also reflects the further development of the parasitical and decadent nature of the social-imperialist system. the soviet new tsars have spent huge amounts of manpower, materials and money on arms expansion and war preparations. it is indeed a costly and destructive waste of the social productive force for them to turn out so much munition that can neither serve as food or clothing, nor be used for expanded reproduction. the brezhnev clique's militarization of the national economy has led to an increasingly lop-sided development of the national economy, a vicious expansion of the war industry, a decline in the civilian industry, utter chaos in agriculture, shortage of supplies of food and other necessities for the people, and the impoverishment of the labouring people. all this is bound to further sharpen the class and national contradictions in the soviet union and land soviet social-imperialism in an inextricable state of daily worsening political and economic crises.

Feature Story: Dilolo--Evidence of Soviet Aggression

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Feb. 25, 1976)

the heavy bombardment of dilolo, a small city on the zaire-angola border, by the mercenary troops of the soviet aggressors has attracted world-wide attention.

this correspondent went to dilolo to carry out an on-the-spot investigation.

dilolo is in zaire and is situated at the junction of angola's benguela railway and the south shaba railway which runs through zaire. it is at the western tip of the shaba copper belt and most of the export products of that area, particularly copper and manganese ores, pass through this junction to reach angola's lobito port on the atlantic coast. shaba imports of petroleum, prospecting equipment and many other commodities also pass through dilolo. 800,000 tons of goods, one third of the total imports and exports of zaire pass through

dilolo. zambia, bordering on the shaba copper belt in zaire, also exports 60 per cent of its copper through the dilolo-lobito route.

before wanton soviet bombardment, dilolo was a thriving city peacefully carrying out transit and border trade. it is now almost deserted. all its shops are shut, and most of its residents have fled to the countryside.

on january 15, the fifth day after the soviet attack, president mobutu went to dilolo on an inspection tour. shian chan, commissioner of dilolo region, who accompanied him, told this correspondent that although there have been no further acts of provocation, the fortifications built by the soviet aggressors and their mercenaries on the hill overlooking the boundary river and their cannons directed at the city still menace the local people.

the soviet attack has made the main street of dilolo a trail of destruction and sorrow. the local agency, hospital and several of the buildings of the national railway company of zaire have been destroyed. a shell which fell in the court of the commissioner's house shattered all the windows. the road to the boundary river is dotted with shell-craters.

the customhouse fence, situated near the highway bridge was also destroyed.

this correspondent visited luao, along the boundary river. here all the highway and railway bridges have been destroyed.

the steel lattice girders of the railway bridge lie twisted and broken, half of them engulfed in the torrential river below. scattered remnants of the shattered reinforced-concrete highway bridge lie all around.

a zairian officer said this was premeditated action, designed to destroy the bridges of the two countries. a few days before the attack on the city of dilolo, a group of mercenaries stole across the river and placed explosive charges in the centre of the frontier bridge. when they were preparing to set off the fuse, zairian troops rushed to the spot, claiming that the bridge was the common property of zaire and angola and neither side had the right to blow it up at will. the intruders turned a deaf ear to their protest. the zairian side later declared that the destruction of the zairian sections of the bridge would be tantamount to a declaration of war and the zairian armed forces would strike in self-defence. the mercenaries then moved the explosives to the other section of the bridge and destroyed it that evening. at four o'clock the next morning they flagrantly blew up the railway bridge.

while the opening session of the oau summit special conference on the angolan situation was in progress in addis ababa on january 10, the soviet aggressors and their accomplices again shelled dilolo. this was an attempt to bring pressure to bear upon zaire which had taken a firm stand in favour of national unity in angola and against foreign intervention in that country. the zairian armed forces had no alternative but to hit back in self-defence. after a day-long exchange of fire they succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

the military commander of the region showed this reporter a soviet-made 122mm rocket. a member of his staff indignantly commented, "see how vicious the superpower soviet union is excl. when the angolan patriots were fighting against the portuguese colonialists, it gave them very little assistance, but now it has transported these heavy weapons to slaughter the blacks, the angolans and the zairians."

there are 500 soviet-armed cuban soldiers stationed at teixeira de sonsa, an angolan city which faces dilolo. cuban mercenaries have taken up positions all along the 400-kilometre angolan border, both north and south of the city. they have dug themselves in 50 kilometres from kisenge, the centre of manganese mining in zaire and 200 kilometres from its copper city kolwezi. they pose a serious threat to the entire shaba mining region.

in hendrique de carvalho, northeastern angola, there were about 6,000 tshombist gendarmes who fled there in 1962 following the failure of the puppet tshombe clique's secessionist scheme in the province of katanga (now shaba). for the past decade they have ganged up with the portuguese colonial troops in the suppression of the patriotic angolan armed forces. they have now been re-armed by the soviet aggressors as hired mercenaries to interfere in the affairs of angola and attack zaire. they participated in the raid organized by the soviet aggressors on zaire's border city of dilolo.

the soviet union, following the example of the portuguese colonialists, in colluding with the ex-gendarmes of katanga, is exposing its own neo-colonialist nature.

a tour of some of the other mining towns in the shaba area revealed that though there is a serious shortage of supplies following the destruction of the border railway and transport is suspended, the army and people are united in their common hatred of the enemy. they are carefully guarding their country against threatened soviet aggression.

the military and civilian leaders and local people this correspondent talked with, all express strong indignation about the soviet social-imperialist aggression against angola and zaire. they declare that the russians have revealed themselves as neo-colonialists of the special moscow brand, and are more ferocious than the old colonialists. they assured this correspondent that they will never allow moscow to succeed in its dastardly scheme and that the entire zairian people and army are determined and confident that they will thwart any provocation by the soviet aggressors.

Reactionary, Decadent Education in USSR

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1976)

dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat has been established in soviet education as capitalism has been fully restored in that field under the rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

today, schools in the soviet union have been transformed into instruments of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

to push its revisionist line in the field of culture and education, especially the policy of "relying on experts in running the schools," the soviet revisionist renegade clique has planted bourgeois scholar-tyrants and reactionary authoritative persons donning the cloak of "communists" in leading posts of educational departments. subsequently, schools have been brought under the exclusive domination of bourgeois intellectuals and the working class is virtually deprived of all its right to exercising leadership over and managing schools.

lenin time and again emphasized that it is necessary for the school to train a generation of new man who goes beyond the bounds of narrow bourgeois rights and works for the eventual realization of communism. the moscow revisionists talk profusely about the need for the young people to study communism, but all they have done is to instill bourgeois ideology into their minds. they have emasculated the content of lenin's teaching on the study of communism, lashed out at his theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and left no stone unturned to peddle the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in schools. in so doing, they aim

at covering up the stark fact of ruthless class struggle against and fascist dictatorship over the broad masses of the soviet people by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. the soviet revisionist renegades distort with ulterior motives the study of communism, falsely interpreting it as primarily the mastering of science and knowledge, and alleging that communism can be realized once technology is mastered. the soviet youth league paper "komsomolskaya pravda" minced no words in asserting that "learning culture" is the sole task confronting the soviet youth, thereby leading them onto the road of giving top priority to technology and seeking personal fame and material gains.

the "theory of genius" and the idea of "placing intellectual development above everything else" are in vogue in soviet educational circles as a means to push the reactionary educational line of the soviet revisionists. they zealously advocate so-called "extraordinary talent" and "innate quality", saying that there should be special schools for "talented children" and boarding schools in scenic spots for students with "extraordinary talent".

what warrants special attention is the fact that the soviet revisionist renegade clique and its agents in educational circles have gone so far as to pick up the spittle of german fascism and peddle with enthusiasm the reactionary theory of "genius by inheritance". a correspondence academician of the soviet revisionists' academy of pedagogical sciences, after racking his brains, came out with the freakish idea to classify soviet middle school students in six categories and further divide them into two types. according to him, children of high-salaried families fall into the category of "theoreticians", "social activists" and "organizers" because it is preordained that they are persons with real talent. those from rural areas belong to the alleged category of "indolence" who at best have the make of useful labourers and law-abiding citizens. in the eyes of the soviet revisionists, children of the labouring people are "philistines" who must be barred from schools and are destined to be slaves whereas the children of high-salaried families are "geniuses" who should be provided with special education as indubitable future rulers.

to provide the children of high-salaried families with special "training", the soviet revisionist renegade clique has set up special "schools for genius" of military affairs, mathematics, physics, chemistry, foreign languages, arts and other courses. more than 95 per cent of the "talented students" graduated from such schools are entitled to enter advanced research classes to become "experts". as "elites" among the students and as "future leaders" in the soviet union, they lead a "life akin to that of the tsarist aristocrats".

obviously, the soviet revisionist renegade clique's "education for genius" is bourgeois stuff, pure and simple. it is through such education that the soviet revisionists exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over workers and peasants and their children so as to train successors to the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

to whom is the door of the school open? this is a vital issue concerning which class education serves. in the time of lenin and stalin, workers and peasants and their children were given priority to education and favourable conditions were created for their entry to schools. but contrarily to this, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has, since it usurped power, deprived the workers, peasants and their children of priority to education while ostentatiously claiming that all soviet citizens, despite their property and social status, "enjoy equality in education". this is an out-and-out lie."equality" in education is simply out of the question in a class society where various classes maintain different political and economic status. in the soviet union today, all-round restoration of capitalism has been staged, the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie represented by the revisionist renegade clique controls the state apparatus and leadership at all levels and possesses the entire social wealth. the broad masses of workers and peasants, however, have again been reduced to wage labourors, deprived of their right to manage state affairs and subjected to oppression and exploitation. how could their children "enjoy equality" in education with the children of the privileged class? the broad section of workers and peasants and their children are in fact excluded and castigated in schools. even brezhnev himself had to admit that 34 per cent of the workers have only primary school or even lower education. many children of workers and peasants, pressed by their wretched life, have to leave school before graduation. under the club of "giving first place to intellectual development" and "putting stress exclusively on getting good marks", large numbers of children of workers and peasants are expelled from school on the charge of "backwardness in intelligence" and "low level of knowledge".

children of workers and peasants are naturally excluded from higher education since they are unable to accomplish primary education. as disclosed by a japanese journal, "soviet entry examinations to colleges grant objective right of 'equality in education' to children of all strata". but, as a matter of fact, "children of intellectuals can almost all enter colleges whereas peasants' children almost all fail in examinations", for "family conditions give rise to unequal differences among the soviet youth before entry examinations". in an investigation report on the youth in novosibirsk, the soviet revisionists

have to acknowledge inequality among the young people of various social strata in admission to schools of higher grades. the report revealed that only 18 per cent of middle school graduates from families of collective farm members and state farm workers have entered colleges while the children of urban intellectuals (including those in authority) the percentage is 82. some of the children from families of the working people who fortunately have entered universities are likely to be "sifted out" on various pretexts, and quite a number of them are forced to leave school because of failure in examinations. in the ural region, the drop-out rate among children of workers and peasants ammounted to 45.7 per cent. all these facts mercilessly lay bare the hypocriticy of the freedom and equality preached by brezhnev and company.

as a result of the reinforcement of bourgeois rights by the soviet revisionist renegade clique in the educational field, a handful of privileged bourgeois elements monopolize education, particularly higher education, by both "legal" and illegal means. by means of the political position, power and money of their parents, the sons and daughters of the privileged class almost all can enter colleges at will. apart from getting good marks at entry examinations after going through expensive "supplementary classes" and "preparatory classes" or instruction by hired tutors, they are also able to get into colleges through various "back doors". reliance on power, bribery, and other corrupt practice of capitalism prevailes in the country in entry examinations to universities. it is a commonplace today that the privileged strata make use of their privileges to get their children and relatives into colleges. a factory director in tbilisi paid a party committee secretary and professors of a medical college 13,000 rubles, an amount equivalent to the wage of an ordinary worker for 10 years, to have his daughter admitted into the "institute of higher learning". through their influential parents, criminals who happen to be the sons or daughters of the bureaucrat and privileged strata, remain at large and even enter institutes of higher learning. the soviet paper "komsomolskaya pravda" disclosed on january 29, 1975, that through his influence, a member of collegium and concurrently department director of the engineering ministry not only got his son sentenced for rape pardoned, but also got him a job, membership to the communist league and admission to an institute of higher learning. sons and daughters of rich families can enter universities or buy "diplomas" through agencies specialized in fabricating diplomas or running phantom colleges.

a strict system of rank prevails in soviet education. it is very difficult for sons and daughters from worker and peasant families to enter universities. they are

assigned to "low" physical labour after finishing schools, middle schools or vocational schools. but sons and daughters of the privileged stratum become "experts" or "scholars" in leading posts upon graduation from institutes of higher learning, inheriting the privileged position of their parents.

facts show that schools are used by the soviet revisionist renegade clique to foster the reactionary thought of "those who work with their minds govern, while those who toil with their hands are governed" to consolidate the dictatorship in culture by a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists over the working people.

since coming to power, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has carried out the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the field of ideology . it not only frantically ravages the proletarian ideology and culture created in the time of lenin and stalin but also allows the decadent ideology and culture of the bourgeoisie to run rampant in the country. it spreads the way of western life in schools and poisons the minds of the youth by imbuing them with the bourgeois world outlook of "regarding knowledge as private property" and "self-indulgence". thus bourgeois intellectual aristocrats have emerged steadily from higher institutes of learning, the hot bed of revisionism, and constitute the social foundation of the soviet revisionist ruling group.

the reactionary and decadent soviet revisionist educational system has aroused growing discontent among the masses of the working people who, with glorious revolutionary tradition, one day, will surely raise the banner of the october revolution, overthrow the fascist dictatorship of the soviet revisionist renegade clique and destroy the bourgeois educational system. the working people of the soviet union will certainly be the master again of the culture.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Syrian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the syrian government economic delegation here this afternoon.

leader of the delegation is dr. nourallah nourallah, minister of state for planning, and deputy leader is dr. ammar jammal, assistant minister of economy and external trade.

syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash was present on the occasion.

among those present were li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; chang keng-ho, a department director of the foreign trade ministry; and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Syrian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

the syrian government economic delegation led by dr. nourallah nourallah, minister of state for planning, with dr. ammar jammal, assistant minister of economy and external trade, as deputy leader, left here for home by plane this evening after a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and chang keng-ho, chiu wen-min, chang hsing-chiao and other leading members of departments concerned under the foreign trade ministry.

present at the airport was syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash.

while in peking, the syrian guests visited the peking no. 2 general machinery plant, the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the palace museum and the exhibition of archaeological finds. they also toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

ambassador jabr al-atrash gave a banquet for the syrian delegation here yesterday evening. minister li chiang and vice-minister chen chieh were among the guests.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Photographic Art Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

a turkish photographic art exhibition opened at a ceremony in the peking exhibition centre this afternoon.

on display are over 50 pictures taken by the well-known turkish photographer sami guner which portray the beautiful landscapes, local manners and customs and historical sites in that country.

shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, leading members of other departments concerned and photographers were among the several hundred people present at the opening ceremony.

turkish ambassador to china and mrs. adnan bulak, officials of the turkish embassy here and sami guner, who is now visiting in peking, were also present.

the exhibition, which is sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, is scheduled for a fortnight's run.

CHINA AND US

Former US President and Mrs. Nixon Tour Lichiang River

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 27, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon made a boat excursion on the lichiang river from kweilin to yangshuo today.

they were accompanied by vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress yao lien-wei, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states huang chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee chiao hsiao-kuang and liao wei-hsiung, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee chung feng and others.

mr. and mrs. nixon and the other american guests sailed from kweilin down to yangshuo by yacht, enjoying

the enchanting landscape along the lichiang river. when the yacht docked at yangshuo, the guests were greeted by leading members of the yangshuo county revolutionary committee.

in the evening, mr. and mrs. nixon and the other american guests attended a soiree which featured a programme of songs and dances, gymnastics, acrobatic-gymnastics and wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship).

Former US President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon Arrive in Kwangchow from Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 28, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon arrived here from kweilin by special plane this morning in the company of yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states.

they were greeted at the airport by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

mr. and mrs. nixon, in the company of yao lien-wei and chiao lin-yi, visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement which was run by comrade mao tsetung in 1926. they also visited the jenho people's commune on the outskirts of the city where they inspected a chicken farm, a farm machine repair plant, a clinic and a dam project and called at homes of commune peasants and were accorded a welcome by the commune leading members and peasants.

later, the american guests drove to tsunghua from the commune, and were guests of honour at a banquet given by the provincial revolutionary committee at the guest house in tsunghua hot spring in the evening. chiao lin-yi and mr. nixon made toasts at the banquet, which yao lien-wei and huang chen attended. the hosts and guests raised glasses repeatedly to the daily increasing of the friendship between the people of china and the united states. after the banquet, they saw an acrobatic show by youngsters.

upon their departure from kweilin this morning, mr. and mrs. nixon were seen off at the airport by chiao hsiao-kuang and liao wei-hsiung, vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region; chung feng, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1976)

the zairese trade delegation led by fayete fay diung, adviser to the department of commercial bills, left here for home by air today.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met with the delegation earlier in peking.

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* NATIONAL *
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RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICTS IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CIRCLES

Take Class Struggle As the Key Link and Thoroughly Criticize the Revisionist Absurd Arguments in Scientific and Technical Circles

by

the mass criticism unit of the Liaoning Provincial Bureau of Science and Technology

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 12, 1976)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, seething revolutionary scenes full of vitality and seething with enthusiasm have emerged on the scientific and technical front in our country, and the situation is excellent. However, since July last year, a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has been whipped up on the scientific and technical front. Working in close coordination with those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles and echoing one another, they disseminate all kinds of absurd arguments to add fuel to the fire, to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, the socialist new things and the scientific and technical revolution to settle accounts with the great proletarian cultural revolution and to reverse verdicts made in the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to alter the basic line of the Party and frenziedly push a revisionist line to counter Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This gives concentrated reflection to the present struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the scientific and technical front. This gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts must be resolutely rebuffed and thoroughly criticized.

I

Hitherto a struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has always existed on the question of how to deal with the situation. The historical experience of our country since the liberation shows that every major class struggle in society and two-line struggle within the Party has always been unfolded first from the different evaluations placed on the revolutionary situation.

Marxism all along holds that revolution is the locomotive of history. The profound changes on the scientific and technical front since the great cultural revolution have again attested to this truth. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company made use of their usurped power to wantonly push the revisionist line of "technique above all else" and "running of institutes by experts," thus causing scientific research to become divorced from proletarian politics, from the masses of workers and peasants and from productive practice. Many scientific research units were permanently controlled by a small handful of bourgeois intellectuals while the broad masses of workers and peasants were kept out of the scientific research institutes.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao destroyed and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by them criticized, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line penetrated deeper into the people's hearts. Many scientific research units took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the basic line of the Party, conscientiously implemented the policy of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers in combination with productive labor, thus strengthening the exercise of all-round proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, rectifying the orientation and line of scientific and technical work, and leading to abundant gains in scientific research and the vigorous development of scientific and technical undertakings.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts adopted the tactic of passing the fake for the genuine. When describing the situation in scientific and technical circles,they not only made no mention of the tremendous changes brought to the scientific and technical front by the great cultural revolution but also wantonly vilified them. They clamored that "the problems are serious" and that "the achievements are actually insignificant but are arbitrarily exaggerated." This in essence was a negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Taking the bourgeois stand and looking at things with bourgeois prejudice, they were either unable or unwilling to see the gains of the great cultural revolution. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao, "They are blind and all is dark ahead of them. At times they go so far as to confound right and wrong and call black white."

The great proletarian cultural revolution has created conditions for the flourishing development of new socialist things. Take the situation in Liaoning Province for example, revolutionary new things have mushroomed and flourished on the scientific and technical front. The mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao has vigorously developed. The

stationing of workers propaganda teams in scientific research units has strengthened the political leadership of the working class. Large numbers of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience participate in scientific research work to "mix in sand" and gradually change the composition of the scientific and technical ranks. As a result of the running of scientific research institutes on an open-door basis, the professional scientists and technicians are integrated with the workers and peasants, and their spiritual outlook has undergone profound changes. With the vigorous development of the mass movement for scientific experiments, with the agricultural scientific experiment networks at four levels, the technical cooperation committees and other organizations set up in succession and with the participation of workers and peasants in scientific experiments, the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals in certain scientific and technical fields has been shattered. The appearance of these new socialist things on our province's scientific and technical front has a powerful impact on the old tradition, concepts, habits and order of bourgeois and revisionist scientific research, and helps restrict bourgeois rights, combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus manifesting the orientation of historical development.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts frowned on the socialist new things on the scientific and technical front, and arbitrarily criticized this as "inthorough and immature and that as questionable." They even said that "it is better to have fewer of such innovations." This fully revealed their obstinate bourgeois stand in negating the great proletarian cultural revolution. As was pointed out by Lenin, "Jeering at the feebleness of the young shoots of the new order, cheap skepticism of the intellectuals and the like--these are, essentially, methods of class struggle of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, a defense of capitalism against socialism."

The great proletarian cultural revolution has provided a powerful impetus to the development of science and technology. In our province, the number of specialized scientific organizations today has increased by more than 100 over that before the great proletarian cultural revolution and the number of staff members and workers has increased by more than 8,000. Their contributions to the country also become bigger and bigger. According to incomplete statistics, they have provided the state with over 1,400 results of greater significance in scientific research since 1970. Among them, some have filled in China's technical blanks and some have reached or even surpassed the world's advanced levels. For example, the highly effective catalysts that lead the world in yield; specific insect repellents far superior to similar types in other countries; the new successes in forecasting earthquakes that attracted considerable attention at home and abroad, etc. Regardless of whether the speed or standard of research or the actual effect of their popularization and application in production is taken into consideration, these results are incomparably better than all those before the great cultural revolution. In the nine years since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Dairen Institute of Chemical Physics has derived 139 results of greater importance, equivalent to 1.3 times the total made in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution.

History is merciless. The enormous changes on the scientific and technical front since the great proletarian cultural revolution are iron-clad facts. Anyone who tries to erase them would get nowhere.

II

The great proletarian cultural revolution has mopped up the mire of capitalism and revisionism in the scientific and technical field. The broad masses of scientists and technicians come out in large numbers from their campuses to conduct open-door scientific research. They take up practice among the workers and peasants to receive re-education politically and study again vocationally. They carry out the "three-in-one combination" of the worker-peasant masses, the cadres and the scientists and technicians, with the workers and peasants as the mainstay. They take factories and rural areas as bases, carry out the "three-in-one combination" of scientific research, production and user units, and launch mass movements to conduct scientific experiments on a large scale. This is a socialist new thing appearing on the scientific and technical front after the great proletarian cultural revolution. Practice shows that the practice of open-door scientific research and following the road of "three-in-one combination," help bourgeois rights, narrow the differences between mental and physical labor, transform the world outlook of scientists and technicians, maintain the political orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and combining it with productive practice, and develop science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

However, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles sang the opposite tune. They said that "it is inadvisable to indiscriminately put forward the call for running institutes on an open-door basis." Regarding the experience of the Dairen Institute of Chemical Physics in insisting on taking class struggle as the key link and running the institute on an open-door basis, they criticized that "the experience of the Dairen Institute of Chemical Physics is wrong," and actively suppressed it.

They have a "reason" to oppose open-door scientific research with such enthusiasm. They say that open-door scientific research "makes people afraid of having something to do with theory." To put it more clearly, this means that open-door scientific research cannot foster theory, and theory can only be fostered behind closed doors. This viewpoint that stands theory against practice is most preposterous.

What is theory? "There is only one kind of true theory in this world, theory that is drawn from objective reality and then verified by objective reality; nothing else is worthy of the name of theory in our sense.--Aimless theory is useless and false and should be discarded." Science comes from production and theory comes from practice. Science divorced from production and theory divorced from practice would be like a body of water without a source and a tree without roots.

Taking for example their view that there could be no open-door research in mathematics, Engels had made an incise statement on the emergence and development of mathematics: "Astronomy, which, if only on account of the seasons, was absolutely indispensable for pastoral and agricultural peoples. Astronomy can only develop with the aid of mathematics. Hence this also had to be tackled. -- Further, at a certain stage of agriculture and in certain regions (raising of water for irrigation in Egypt), and especially with the origin of towns, big building structures and the development of handicrafts, mechanics also arose. This was soon needed also for navigation and war. -- Moreover, it requires the aid of mathematics and so promotes the latter's development." The conclusion drawn by Engels from this was that "from the very beginning the origin and development of sciences has been determined by production." The facts of the development of the theory of natural science show that only by going extensively and deeply into reality could we be able to set a higher demand in scientific research and make unremitting improvement in the study of theory. Despite their displaying the signboard of "showing concern for theory," the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles are absolutely not interested in theory but are opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They negate the socialist revolution in the sphere of science and technology, and reverse verdicts for the revisionist line.

Whether or not to admit that the working people are the makers of history or science is the watershed between historical materialism and historical idealism. The prominent manifestation of historical idealism in the sphere of science and technology lies in the description of a small number of so-called "scientific geniuses" as the makers of science and the broad masses of working people as "ignorant" riff-raffs. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts describe "the professional ranks as the main force" and "the research workers as the center," but refuse to admit that the workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force in scientific experiments. This is a telling exposure of their idealist interpretation of history.

Marxists hold that the activity of mankind in production is the most fundamental activity in practice and is the thing determining all other activities. All knowledge cannot be obtained if divorced from productive activity. Natural science is the crystallization of the struggle for production. Therefore, the main force of the struggle for production--workers, peasants and soldiers--is naturally also the main force in scientific experiments. The history of natural science is an illustrious record of the incessant efforts of millions of working people to understand and transform nature. If the scientists and technicians "consider themselves as the masters of the people and aristocrats above the 'lower people,' then no matter how capable they are, they are also not essential to the masses, and there is no future for their work."

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts oppose open-door scientific research because they want to keep the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers away from scientific research and confine the broad masses of scientists and technicians in tall buildings and deep campuses so that they will gradually become spiritual aristocrats staying above the workers, peasants and soldiers. They nonsensically say that "there is some danger in this

proposition to select scientists and technicians from among the workers, peasants and soldiers, because what is brought in cannot be sent out." From this it could be seen how blatant is their reactionary hauteur and contempt for the workers and peasants! However, "although opportunists who want to stem the tide are found everywhere, the tide can never be stemmed, and socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly, leaving all obstructions behind." The broad masses of workers, peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary scientists and technicians who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution will never allow the gates of the scientific research units that have been thrown open to be closed again. They will never permit the treading of the road of "three departures" again, and are determined to continue to march forward along this broad socialist road of open-door scientific research.

III

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The remolding of the intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts actually negate the Marxist class analysis made by Chairman Mao regarding the present condition of the intellectuals in China and oppose the ideological remolding of the intellectuals and the criticism of the idea of bourgeois rights. They say that "the main trend at present is that the intellectuals dare not get involved in theory" that "private ownership of knowledge cannot be criticized" and that "further criticism will destroy enthusiasm." They also desperately cry in a low spirit, "All are for serving the people! Why care for private ownership or not?" "Who have seen private ownership? Is it square, round or flat? Is it in the shape of a ladder or a rhombic?" We will not waste time repudaiting this sophistry of whether private ownership of knowledge is square, round or flat, but one point we must be made clear, and this is that "private ownership of knowledge" is a product of the system of private ownership and a reflection of the bourgeois world outlook.

In capitalist, imperialist and social-imperialist countries, because of the domination of such fields as politics, economics and culture by capital, the subordination of knowledge to capital is a noteworthy feature. In socialist countries under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conditions have been created for abolishing the subordination of knowledge to capital. Not long after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin correctly pointed out: "We must enable life and knowledge to break away from their subordination to capital and from the bourgeois shackles." Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, China's socialist revolution has basically solved the question of ownership and the struggle in the ideological sphere of the superstructure has won a great victory. However, as there are still the eight-grade wage system, exchange of commodities and distribution to each according to his work, the idea of bourgeois rights and the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes are still far from being abolished. One of the salient reflections in the scientific and technical ranks is "private ownership of knowledge."

For example, there are still such bourgeois ideas and behaviors as "learn something new and you can make a living everywhere," "conceal a bit of information, keep back a bit of focal technical knowledge, and show a bit of

knowledge when there is an opportunity," "don't stand to the fore when problems are encountered, but rush to the fore when there are advantages to be gained," etc. Certain individuals even use their knowledge as capital to bargain with the Party and the state, and if they are not satisfied, they will become passive and go slow in their work. All these show that the transformation of the bourgeois world outlook and constant criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" and other ideas of bourgeois rights are our long-term and formidable tasks. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse everdicts oppose the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" because they want to obliterate class struggle, tamper with the basic line of the Party and create a theoretical basis for the restoration of capitalism in scientific and technical circles.

There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming. To criticize the idea of bourgeois rights and unremittingly do away with the concept of "private ownership of knowledge" is conducive to bringing more fully into play the socialist enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations at all levels on the scientific and technical front in our province, through adhering to the basic evaluation made by Chairman Mao concerning the condition of the ranks of intellectuals and placing the transformation of the thinking of the scientists and technicians above all else, have repeatedly criticized the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes such as "private ownership of knowledge" and stepped up the transformation of the world outlook of the intellectuals. Profound changes have occurred in the spiritual features of the scientists and technicians.

Over the past several years, more than 600 scientists and technicians in our province have joined the Chinese Communist Party, and large numbers of activists who are determined to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and carry the socialist revolution in the sphere of science and technology through to the end have also emerged. In the course of actively smashing the concept of "private ownership of knowledge," they have at the same time established the thinking of studying technique for the revolution. Some scientists and technicians have not taken a single week off during the whole year, some have kept on working in spite of illness, and some have even gone deep into the scene to carry out scientific experiments at the risk of their life. The Dairen Institute of Chemical Physics has turned out more than 400 academic reports over the past several years, and more than 80 of them have been published in national scientific and technical journals. They have also published some special theses. The facts show that the criticism of such bourgeois ideas as "private ownership of knowledge" not only has not affected the enthusiasm of scientists and technicians for the "scrutiny of their lines of work" but has, on the contrary, greatly stimulated their socialist enthusiasm for conducting scientific research for the revolution. If we do not criticize bourgeois ideas and even use fame and gain to stimulate the "enthusiasm" of scientists and technicians, this precisely meets the need of capitalist restoration. What is brought into play in this way could only be the kind of capitalist enthusiasm for "cynically thinking about narrow personal gains and losses, and loathing to do half an hour of work more than other people, or to receive a bit of remuneration less than other people" as criticized by Lenin.

IV

In this historical period of socialist society, the principal contradiction has always been the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture. The fundamental task of all battlefronts is to carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level, and there can be no exception for any department or in any work. However, the advocates of the wind to reverse verdicts fundamentally ignore this key link of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletairat, but vociferously preach that scientific and technical work is "something special," energetically peddle the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, and utter such nonsense as "don't mention the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front." This is in direct opposition to Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and a betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that the recognition or non-recognition of the existence of class struggle in the socialist society or of the dictatorship of the proletariat has always been the focal point of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism as well as the touchstone for distinguishing between genuine and false Marxism. The more the proletariat wants to grasp class struggle, the more the representative figures of the bourgeoisie must hypocritically erase class struggle in order to attack the proletariat.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have used "the special nature" of the scientific and technical front to cover up the acute class struggle in the sphere of science and technology in order to preserve this "hereditary domain" for the bourgeoisie and to render service to the restoration of capitalism. Actually, this old set of things for the bourgeoisie and revisionism to conduct scientific research in the sphere of science and technology still stubbornly exists, and some branches of learning are actually under the control of a small handful of bourgeois intellectuals who rely on their superior knowledge in certain fields to conduct a test of strength with the proletariat.

The struggle for and against occupation and for and against transformation is still very intense. The idea of bourgeois rights and the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes still seriously corrode the souls of people. The toppled class enemies and the small handful of unrepentant capitalist roaders in power within the Party havenot given up their hope for restoration, and they always think of restoring the unified empire of the bourgeois intellectuals in a vain attempt to turn the sphere of science and technology into a reliable ground for restoration. Faced with this situation, the vigorous clamor that "the scientific and technical front is something special" is itself a means of struggle used by the bourgoisie against the proletariat. Their making no mention of the dictatorship of the proletariat is precisely for the sake of restoring the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. If we lower our guard against this bourgeois tactic, give up class struggle, and grasp technique

for technique's sake, we would be playing right into the hands of the class enemies. We not only could not make proper use of technique, but would inevitably concede the whole battlefront to the bourgeoisie and turn it into their tool for restoring capitalism. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it," strengthen the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat, and strive to build the scientific and technical department into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a strong battlefront for combating and guarding against revisionism.

The use of the theory of productive forces in place of class struggle to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat has always been a common feature of all revisionists. The fallacies disseminated by the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have saliently reflected this feature. The saying that "the magnificent target of running at the double is difficult to realize if we do not make a flying leap scientifically and technically," and that "without modern science and technology, there also could not be any modern industry, agriculture and national defense" are out-and-out revisionist trash preaching that "science and technology determine everything." They proclaim that "our political work is for boosting scientific research, and regardless of whether we learn from Tachai or criticize Water Margin, our target is to boost scientific resarch," and all must "revolve around this." They even hysterically clamor for whipping up a vocational typhoon, and "if an eight-grade typhoon is not strong enough, then whip up a twelve-grade one." "When we talk about restoring the old order, we mean restoring the old order." "Everyone has to follow the program that can boost scientific research." This single sentence has exposed the truth. Actually, their call for boosting scientific research is but a smokescreen, and their real intention is "to restore the old order." Their call for modernization is false, and their true intention is to restore capitalism. They place science and technology above proletarian politics and describe them as something mysterious, but this is only a smokescreen for covering up their attack against the proletariat.

This set of things they peddle is not new. Liu Shao-ch'i inserted into the political report to the 8th Party Congress that the basic contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and backward productive forces. Prior to the 9th Party Congress, the "political report" drafted by Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta also carted out the trash of the theory of productive forces and claimed that the question left over from the great proletarian cultural revolution was the development of production. Actually, such revisionist trash had of course long been criticized and negated by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. However, the struggle over whether we should adhere to or change the basic line of the Party has never ceased. At present, the unrepentant capitalist roaders again pick up such trash as their weapon for counter-attack in revenge.

Last year, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions to negate taking class struggle as the key link. The call in educational circles for taking "the improvement of the quality of teaching" as the key link and call in scientific and technical circles for taking "the modernization of science and technology" as the key

link were closely synchronized. Although the words used were different, they were both antagonistic to Chairman Mao's call for taking class struggle as the key link in a vain attempt to revive the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and change the basic line of the Party. Despite their active dabbling with eclectic tactics, the people who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are armed with Mao Tsetung thought are not taken in by their bag of tricks. Just as was pointed out by Lenin: "From these exaggerated phrases, the contemporary workers and peasants with consciousness could easily see through the deceptive strategy of the bourgeois intellectuals, and like everybody with experience in life, a look at the extremely 'smooth' features and outward appearance of the 'kind-hearted gentleman' could enable them to come to the correct judgment right away that he is 'most likely a swindler'."

V

Relying on the leadership of which class is the key question of what line should be implemented in scientific and technical work. Before the cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i pushed a revisionist line of relying on the bourgeoisie and "leaving experts to run institutes." Leadership in many scientific research institutes was in the grip of bourgeois intellectuals, thus giving rise to a unified empire under bourgeois monopoly.

The great cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and criticized the revisionist line pushed by them. The working people have mounted the political stage of the superstructure to seize back leadership in science and technology. However, the bourgeoisie are not reconciled to their defeat and always think of restoring their lost paradise.

Representing the aspirations of the bourgeoisie, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts spared no effort in advocating "the running of institutions by experts" and opposing Party leadership over scientific and technical work. They openly tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, and distorted Party leadership over scientific and technical work as "application of planned leadership" and "effective and concrete vocational leadership." And who should assume this leadership? They clamored for the need to invite what they called people "who are more conversant with and more authoritative in the trade and are publicly recognized as top-notch in scientific and technical circles" to take office again and let them play their parts in "making decisions, pursuing scholastic studies and leading the young people." They even obsequiously said, "If I were the number one, I would find a person who understands the trade and I will honestly heed what he says."

Look, how remarkably similar and identical these are to the so-called "scientific program" dished out by the bourgeois rightists in 1957 which cried that "those outside the trade should not be allowed to lead those in the trade" and demanded the Communist Party to "lead over power in science and technology"; and to that "February Outline" concocted by P'eng Chen and others in 1966 which advocated that "everybody is equal before truth," "liberalization" and abolition of Party leadership. They pushed a revisionist line in a vain attempt to

achieve the goal which was difficult for the bourgeoisie to achieve themselves. They clamored for "a leading body of four consisting of an institute director, two deputy institute directors and a secretary of the Party committee." This actually sought to revive the "Institute Affairs Committee" and the "Academic Committee" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, to abolish Party leadership and hand over leadership in scientific research to the bourgeoisie without putting up a fight.

Although they are so obedient to the bourgeoisie, they truculently repudiate the proletariat and the revolutionary people, saying, "The training of scientists and technicians for special fields from among the workers and peasants whose knowledge of scientific theory is inadequate would impose certain limitations on further development." They attack and slander with a vengeance especially those revolutionary people who rebelled against revisionism in the great cultural revolution and are at present still continuing the struggle against them. They attack leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young established during the great cultural revolution as "three scrape-together." They nonsensically say that "on the whole, the veteran cadres have never practiced revisionism" but the young cadres who emerged in the great cultural revolution "have been influenced by Lin Piao's revisionist line, and in the past several years, infatuated by factionalism." This is a counter-attack in revenge against the great cultural revolution as well as a flagrant attempt to reverse verdicts for revisionist chieftains Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. If this were carried out, it would mean the all-round restoration of capitalism on the scientific and technical front, revisionism would stage a comeback, and millions of heads will roll on the sand.

From the above sketchy analysis, we see that revisionism is the main danger at present, but the capitalist-roaders within the Party are most dangerous. What a "who can after all explain clearly what is a revisionist scientific research line?" Pack up your bag of evil tricks! Your absurd arguments are precisely sinister specimens of the revisionist line in scientific research. You have explained this question very clearly with your words and deeds. The actual situation of class struggle tells us that although both Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have been overthrown, the revisionist line pushed by them is being resurrected under a different form, and the fierce struggle between the two classes is still continuing. Therefore, we must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, seriously study Chairman Mao's two grand and imposing poems, the New Year's Day editorial and the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must deepen the great debate, criticize all revisionist absurd arguments, hit hard at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, defend and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry the socialist revolution in the sphere of science and technology through to the end.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Steeled and Maturing in the Vast Countryside

- short commentary -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 27, 1975)

Twenty years ago, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." In the past twenty years and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's series of instructions on sending educated youth to the countryside the movement to send our educated youths to mountains and countryside have made great headway. The revolutionary practice of the educated youths of the people's commune who have developed their talents in the countryside fully testifies to Chairman Mao's wise assertion that the countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full.

The educated youths of the people's commune who are of great promise in the vast countryside have played a leading and exemplary role in the movement to go to mountains and the countryside. The rich fruits they have gained through adhering to the countryside once again testify that the sending of educated youths to mountains and the countryside to join hands with the broad masses of workers and peasants is the correct road for the revolutionary youths. It bears far-reaching significance in training successors for the proletarian revolutionary cause, in combating and guarding against revisionism, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, in restricting bourgeois rights, in narrowing the three major differences and in strengthening the building of a socialist new countryside.

The twenty years long course of combat of the educated youths of the people's commune who have done much in the vast countryside shows that the sending of educated youths to mountains and the countryside is a profound socialist revolution, and each step forward is fraught with serious struggle. In the course of practicing Chairman Mao's instruction, the educated youths of this commune who returned or came to the countryside have used the practical action of persevering in carrying out revolution in the countryside to make effective criticism of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, shatter their diverse interference in and sabotage of the movement to send educated youth to mountains and the countryside, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The facts show that this socialist new thing of the sending of educated youths to mountains and the countryside has progressed in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The educated youths must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, constantly wage struggle against the adverse current that opposes the sending of educated youths to mountains and the countryside before they could cling to the countryside and develop their talents to the full.

The educated youths of the commune who have done much in the vast countryside humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle

peasants. They strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and to transform their subjective world as they transform the objective world. They link up the political, cultural and scientific knowledge they have acquired with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside, and have become a part of the most active and most energetic force in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside. A generation of new peasants with socialist consciousness and cultural and scientific knowledge is in the course of sturdily maturing, and a group of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause have been steeled. Their enormous achievements gained through adhering to the countryside form the warm praise to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a good education to those adopting a skeptical attitude, but a profound criticism to the opponents. The revolutionary torrent of sending educated youths to mountains and the countryside is irresistible. More and more educated youths are advancing toward a bright future along the path charted by Chairman Mao for the youth movements.

At present, our country is in an important period of historical development. It bears extremely great practical significance to study again Chairman Mao's instruction on developing one's talent to the full in the vast countryside. Party committees at all levels must continue to carry out properly the work of sending educated youths to mountains and the countryside, organize the educated youths to take part in the revolutionary movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties, and further bring their active role into play. This is very essential toward consolidating and developing this socialist new thing of sending educated youths to mountains and the countryside and giving impetus to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

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TAIWAN

Chinese Provinces and Municipalities Mark Anniversary of Taiwan People's Uprising

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1976)

meetings were held in kwangtung and fukien provinces and shanghai, tientsin, wuhan and luta municipalities yesterday to mark the 29th anniversary of the february 28 uprising of the people of taiwan province.

sponsored by the provincial and municipal committees of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the meetings were attended by local party and government leaders, leading members of the local c.p.p.c.c. committees, leading members of other departments concerned, personages from all walks of life and taiwan compatriots residing in the localities.

at the meetings, representatives of taiwan compatriots recounted the heroic exploits of the taiwan people in the uprising and talked about the loving care they have received on the mainland of the motherland from the party and the government. they expressed deep concern for their kith and kin in taiwan province who are suffering under the dark rule of the chiang clique.

lin liang-tsai, vice-chairman of the kwangchow branch of the taiwan democratic self-government league, and tseng chung-lang, vice-principal of the hupeh provincial commercial school, both of whom are taiwan compatriots and participants in the february 28 uprising, said that they were very proud to be fighters in the uprising. they said: in coordination with the liberation war on the mainland of the motherland at that time, the february 28 uprising dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary rule of the chiang chique. though the uprising was subjected to bloody suppression by the chiang clique, the militant spirit of defying brute force and daring to make revolution shown by the taiwan people will never be strangled. they have never ceased their struggle.

chen hua-yen, a compatriot of taiwan province origin and a teacher of kwangtung institute of foreign languages, said: i and my family returned to the mainland of the motherland from taiwan at the end of 1965. since then, i have withessed tremendous changes taking place in my great motherland. particularly through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the mainland sees "orioles sing, swallows swirl... everywhere". all this proves that "only socialism can save china". only when taiwan province, a part of our

country's territory, returns to the embrace of the motherland, can it become prosperous like the mainland of the motherland.

huang ming-li, a compatriot of taiwan province origin who returned to the mainland in 1953, said: since my returning to the mainland, i have always been given meticulous attention by the party and people. upon graduation from a college i am now working to do my share for the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. but my mother and my brothers are now still living in an abyss of suffering in taiwan. i think very much of them and hope they will be liberated at an early date.

in their speeches, leading members and people of various circles in these localities dwelt upon the current excellent situation at home and abroad, warmly praised the revolutionary militant spirit of the compatriots in taiwan and pledged resolute support for their vigorous patriotic struggle against the chiang clique.

the speakers stated: the present domestic and international situation is excellent and more and more favourable to our struggle to liberate taiwan. we are determined to strive energetically under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and to liberate taiwan and unify our motherland.

they stressed: taiwan province is part of our country's sacred territory. the people of taiwan province are our kith and kin. the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland is the common desire and sacred duty of the people throughout the country, the people of taiwan province included. colluding with an extremely few national degenerates in taiwan, a handful of anti-china, anti-communist diehards abroad are engineering plots for "two chinas," "one china, one taiwan," and "the independence of taiwan," in a vain attempt to split china. such plots of theirs will absolutely not succeed. the people of the whole country and the chinese people's liberation army are resolutely implementing chairman mao's strategic principles "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and are ready at all times to wipe out the enemies who dare to intrude. we are determined to liberate taiwan province, our country's sacred territory.

TIBET

Advances in Agricultural Science and Technique on "Roof of the World"

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 28, 1976)

agricultural scientific research on the tibet plateau, known as "roof of the world", have yielded many fruitful results since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, once again demonstrating the impact of revolution on the productive forces.

among the research successes are: high yields of winter wheat on large areas; an 805 kilogramme winter wheat yield on an experimental plot of 1.78 mu (one mu equals one-fifteenth of a hectare) at 4,000 metres above sea level, setting a national record; winter chingko barley successfully trial-grown in some areas, opening a new way for the development of multiple over-wintering crops; an excellent harvest of 580 kilogrammes of chingko barley per mu reaped on an experimental plot, breaking with the old convention that high yield of chingko barley are unobtainable; vegetables harvested on highland areas where they could not be grown before; apple and peach orchards established on tracts of sand-and-stone strewn land; improvement of sheep strains in the pastoral areas.

the number of scientific research results attained in the past few years is due to the fact that the emancipated serfs have become the main force in pushing forward the development of science and techniques and that scientific research is now done on a mass scale. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, scientific research in tibet serves proletarian politics, and is linked with productive labour.

with the cultural revolution, tibet's one million emancipated serfs have conducted a deep-going revolution in the realm of ideology. they have broken with fatalistic ideas such as "divine authority" and "all things are decided by heaven" and freed themselves from the shackling idea of being "slaves to nature". today they are spreading the ideas of dialectical materialism. scientific research and livestock breeding groups, weather observation and forecasting teams and other scientific experimentation forces are proliferating. meanwhile party leadership over research work has been strengthened in the scientific institutions. many serf-turned-workers have been promoted to leading posts or become technicians in scientific institutions. this has strengthened the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sciences institutions and speeded scientific research in tibet.

the experimental growing of winter wheat on the plateau serves as an illustration. scientists and technicians in the tibet agricultural sciences institute succeeded in trial-growing a fine hinterland variety of winter wheat in 1959. but, as they had no contact with the masses due to the incorrect line at that time, it was grown only on the experimental plot. tempered by the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, emancipated serfs exchanged their ordinary seeds for this good variety and obtained a high yield in field tests.

after criticizing the revisionist line on scientific research, many agricultural scientists took part in production and went among the peasants, joining them in scientific experiments to grow winter wheat. within five years, winter wheat was being grown on a widening scale in more than 50 counties and planting has spread from a few small experimental plots to over 46,600 hectares. a national record was set in high yields of winter wheat grown on the banks of the nyangchu river. winter wheat was grown in the lhasa river valley, setting a new altitude for growing this crop. new varieties of winter wheat superior to the one introduced from the hinterland have been evolved in the valley of the yalu tsangpo river and at the foothills of the himalayas.

steeled by the cultural revolution, members of the shigatse institute of agricultural sciences often cross mountains on donkey back to learn from the emancipated serfs. they carry out the mass line in research work in diverse ways. their former experiments on growing chingko barley obtained no more than 5 tons per hectare which led them to the conclusion that high yields of chingko barley were impossible. in joint experiment made later with a people's commune science research group they succeeded in getting a yield of 580 kilogrammes per mu on an experimental plot.

in the past few years they have set up a number of scientific centres in nearby counties and established regular contacts with 40 communes and production brigades. by doing scientific research in the open-door way they have quickened the tempo of results. seventeen research results in seed breeding, soil improvement, application of fertilizer and horticulture have been popularized, nearly double the total in more than a decade before the cultural revolution.

Worker-Peasant Study Classes in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 29, 1976)

in order to enlarge the number of cadres among the minority nationalities, the party committee of the tibet autonomous region has been holding in the last few years worker-peasant study classes. the region now has more than 27,000 minority cadres, a 70 percent increase over 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number of prefectural level cadres has increased 3 times and of county level 2.8 times.

since 1974, six such study classes in marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought have helped the cadres of minority nationalities to raise their theoretical level and working ability.

the students in these classes follow the revolutionary style of combining theoretical study with practice. they have closely linked theory with the criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao, which has also enabled them to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and raised their consciousness in carrying out the party's basic line.

the classes train students to improve their style of work and help them consciously remould their world outlook. their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and mao tsetung and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat gives them a grasp of the practical importance and far-reaching significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

rigzim qoizhou, vice-chairman of the general trade union of the autonomous region, applied herself to the thorough study of chairman mao's instructions on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle aged and the young people and the nurturing of the successors to the proletarian revolution. from this, she gained strength and became determined to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of carrying on the revolution and consolidating the victories of the proletarian cultural revolution through her own actions.

relating theory with practice, the students and leading cadres of the regional party committee discuss together the problems that exist in their work. at the same time, they go to basic units to study and take part in physical labour with and investigate conditions among the masses.

when they finish their studies, the worker-peasant cadres return to their jobs to guide the people in studying marxism-leninism, in grasping revolution and in promoting production. immediately after he had

completed his own study rigzin wanyan, the party secretary of the lema people's commune, lhuntze county, organized study classes for the cadres and commune members. political evening classes, poor and lower-middle peasant theoretical groups, roving mao tsetung thought lecture groups, newspaper reading groups and sparetime literary and cultural groups were also set up. the cadres and people came to see that man can overcome nature and bring about great changes through analysis of problems and properly conceived work. the per unit production of single crop land in this commune topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

tsering lam, party secretary of the jiba people's commune of the netong county, finished his studies in may, 1974. right after her return, she formed a theoretical study group in the party committee. she helped the party members in the study of marxist-leninist works such as "the state and revolution" and "critique of the gotha programme". study groups were also set up among the young people and women commune members, helping them to deepen the movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. last year, although this commune was hard hit by a severe drought it reaped a bumper harvest.

TECHNICIAN-WORKER RELATIONSHIP

New Relationship between Technicians and Workers in Northeast China Copper Mine

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 28, 1976)

the technical personnel in a northeast china copper mine often take part in productive labour to remould their ideology and become one with the workers.

a new comer to the huatung copper mine in liaoning province would find it hard to distinguish between the workers and engineers who dress in identical work clothes, work shoulder to shoulder and tackle technical problems together. during their sparetime, they study marxist-leninist works and the works of chairman mao side by side.

this close comradeship between the huatung copper mine workers and technical personnel was developed and consolidated during the great proletarian cultural revolution. prior to the cultural revolution, under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the mine's technical personnel seldom took part in productive labour and had little contact with the workers. their research work was divorced from production, and a number were out to win personal fame and wealth.

engineer li yueh-sen, who was in charge of shaft ventilation, in the past concentrated his attention on collecting material to write papers on his subject. in his attempts to create a name for himself, he paid little attention to the ventilation system which is vital to the miners' health. he began taking part in productive labour in response to chairman mao's call for technical personnel to go to grassroots units during the cultural revolution. he began to recognize his bourgeois world outlook when he saw the workers' self-sacrificial spirit in working for socialism. he realized at last that, instead of pursuing personal ambition, he must relate his research work to the needs of the miners and production. the engineer has paid attention to the study of marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works, learning from the workers and remoulding his ideology.

li yueh-sen said: "my knowledge is derived from the practical struggle of the labouring people and should serve them." he took the initiative in consulting the workers and put forward solutions to production problems based on an analysis of 30 suggestions they had put forward. nine months after taking this step he helped to greatly improve the working conditions at the mine.

the technical personnel in the mine have, like li yueh-sen, learned to integrate themselves with the workers and think like them. giving full scope to their own role while working alongside the miners, they have carried out technical transformation in this 50-year old mine. since the cultural revolution, workers and technicians have introduced 1,600 technical innovations which have brought about mechanization and automation to the main working processes in the mine.

many technicians now take direct part in physical labour to consciously help restrict bourgeois right and eliminate the difference between mental and physical labour. at the same time, they seek and rely on the miners' opinion. the mine technicians undertook the design of a new pit which required sinking two new open shafts. after seeing the plan, worker wang chuan-fa suggested the use of the open shafts which have been drilled for prospecting purpose. adoption of the suggestion saved much manpower and material and several dozens thousand yuan.

a number of new technicians and cadres have been trained from the ranks of the miners. they regularly participate in physical labour and maintain their close ties with the masses.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in South China Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 29, 1976)

on hainan island in south china, the spring planting season is at its height all the way from wuchih mountain to the coastal plains. transplanting has already been completed over more than half the early rice acreage.

hainan, china's second largest island in tropical kwangtung province, harvests three crops a year. in preparing for the spring farming, the party organizations at all levels in hainan administrative region studied the fundamental experience of tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture. they also summed up their own experience in taking class struggle as the key link, in educating the masses in the party's basic line, and in grasping revolution and promoting production in the past few years. they led the cadres and masses in roundly criticizing revisionism and capitalist tendencies and making full preparations for spring farming.

together with more than 20,000 government workers, the principal leading members of the hainan regional party committee, the hainan li and miao autonomous prefecture party committee and the party committees of various counties have gone to communes and production brigades to join in promoting revolution and production in the rural areas. since last winter, two million-strong people has been carrying out manure collection, soil improvement and water control. farm capital construction has also gone ahead at a good pace. some 66,600 hectares of farmland have been improved, 5,300 more hectares brought under irrigation and 30 million cubic metres of earth and stone work completed. an average of 63 tons of manure per hectare was prepared for spreading on the early rice fields and azolla has been grown on large water areas, providing favourable conditions for a good harvest this year.

since the beginning of this spring, the party committees of the region and its counties have organized the cadres and masses in conscientious study of chairman mao's two poems and the new year editorial issued by people's daily, red flag and liberation army daily. imbued with the revolutionary spirit of "clasping the moon in the ninth heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the five seas", the cadres and masses have together pitched into spring ploughing against cold and rain. paoting county in wuchih mountain area was struck by a cold current, causing

some of the early rice seedlings to rot. special rice seedling nursing teams, set up in the more than 500 production teams, took immediate protective measures to ensure the normal growth of most of the rice seedlings. as for some of the communes and teams which had not enough seedlings, they replanted at good time seedlings with their roots protected by chunks of earth, guaranteeing the early rice transplanting.

RED FLAG CANAL

Red Flag Canal Area Scores New Achievements

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 29, 1976)

fresh achievements in building new socialist mountain villages have been scored by the people in linhsien county, builder of the red flag canal, and an advanced unit in the learn-from-tachai movement.

in 1975, the county, with an average per hectare yield of 5.25 tons, sold to the state some 20,000 tons of surplus grain after setting aside 50,000 tons of collective reserve and enough grain for food, seed and animal feed.

linhsien county, situated along the taihang mountain range in honan province, has a rugged mountainous terrain full of gullies. water, in this rocky land covered with a thin layer of soil, is scarce. two-thirds of the farmland is on mountain slopes, with hundreds of villages scattered among the gullies. since 1960, the people have fought hardly and, relying on the force of their collective economy, in ten years time built the now famous 1,500 kilometre-long red flag canal and its auxiliary projects winding the taihang mountains. they extended their irrigated acreage from 2,000 hectares to 40,000 hectares and brought the average per hectare yield from 0.75 tons to 3.75 tons.

the people, after summing up their experience in building the canal, went in for deep ploughing to transform the soil and make land which will give high and stable yields in all weathers. since 1970, every winter and spring 200,000 commune members have deep ploughed and levelled the land before adding layer on layer of fertile topsoil. they have also added 6,700 hectares of terraced land. with water and soil guaranteed, all 50,600 hectares in the county are now a source of high and stable yields.

In the past few years, the people of the county have built over 300 reservoirs and ponds, dug 1,300 pump wells in places where the canal does not reach, thus providing water for 6,700 hectares of land in out-of-the-way places.

the people have mapped out plans for overall use of the water since the completion of the red flag canal. utilizing the natural falls of the canal water they have built 62 medium and small hydro-power stations that generate over 10,000 kilowatts of power, providing electricity to 92 per cent of the production brigades for both home and industrial uses. in 1975, the total value of industrial output in the county reached some 40 million yuan, 7.2 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the development of small industries has hastened the pace of agricultural mechanisation. "the east is red" machinery factory, run by the county, now produces 300 hand tractors yearly for production brigades. now 60 per cent of the county's farmland is ploughed by tractors. ploughing, threshing, transport, plant protection and processing of farm and side-line goods in this county are fully or partly mechanised.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Rapid Development of Inner Mongolia's Animal Products Industries

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 29, 1976)

locally-produced woollen fabrics and knitwear, leather and fur and dairy products the people of various nationalities favour are available in abundance in shops and supply and marketing cooperatives in the inner mongolian autonomous region.

using animal products as raw material, the autonomous region now produces 500 varieties of goods, a wide margin increase than before. these goods not only meet the local needs but are sold in other parts of china.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the region has put up more than 250 big, medium and small woollen mills, tanneries, meat packing factories, creameries, and plants making fur products, knitwear, woollen goods, medicine and bone glue as well as special necessities for the minority nationalities. except for a few big ones in huhehot, capital of the autonomous region, the rest are set up near the producing bases in various leagues, cities and banners (counties). people's communes have their own small processing workshops all these combined form an industrial network for multi-purpose use of animal products.

during the fourth five-year plan (1971-1975), a wool mill was completed and put into operation in the ordos highlands, a wool producer in the area. the mill was designed by chinese technicians and workers and its equipment was also home-made. in addition to the 11 existing dairy products plants, another 17 new ones were put up in huhehot and areas with ample milk supply. at present, the daily amount of processed fresh milk is 11 times that in the first five-year plan (1953-1957) period.

paotou, one of the industrial cities of the region, built a number of factories turning out fur and leather products, carpet and woollen textiles during the fourth five-year plan period. the paotou carpet is famous for its soft texture and supple, lustrous qualities. the varieties and patterns of products conform with traditional designs favoured by the local people.

most of the workers and technicians were former peasants and herdsmen who learned the technical know-hows in part-time or full-time technical schools and colleges run by factories or through advanced studies in peking and shanghai.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Kwangsi Meteorological Services Help Agricultural Production

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 28, 1976)

the meteorological services of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has helped agricultural production by providing timely weather forecast and information, and contributed greatly to the consecutive bumper harvests reaped there in the past few years.

the meteorological services at various levels of the region have focussed their attention on providing information on the weather conditions in an effort to raise rice yield. last year, before the planting of early rice, the weather station carefully studied the weather variations, gave timely forecast of a longer and earlier warm period starting from the late part of february. the masses were then mobilized to plant the rice earlier than in past years. by march 9th, a cold current drifted south to kwangsi. the meteorological services quickly dispatched mobile teams to the fields to take preventive measures against seedling rot.

the weather forecast in southeastern part of kwangsi showed that the temperature between april and june would be high accompanied by excessive rainfall and little sunshine, a climate in which insect pests breed profusely. forewarned of this threat, the peasants drained off the water to dry the land earlier than usual. water was drained from 27,660 hectares of land in kweiping county alone, the insect pest was curbed and a good harvest followed. last october, a cold air mass, which is called the cold dew wind because it occurs in the solar term period thus named, set in earlier than usual in kwangsi and threatened the earing and flowering of the late rice crop. the meteorological services gave accurate short and medium range forecasts of this situation. in nanning prefecture alone more than 600,000 people were then mobilized to spray water over 31,300 hectares of rice fields to protect the crop from sudden cold dry winds.

to help agricultural production, the meteorological services in this autonomous region carry out minute investigations of the climate patterns at various stages of agricultural production. now 65 out of the total 86 counties and cities in this region have drawn up climatic charts and investigated the natural adversities in the past 25 years, to accumulate scientific data for future work.

in the past, grain output was never very satisfactory in mountainous pingkuo county, because early maize

was often affected by rain and cold weather during sowing time and hampered by drought during its growth. the late rice crop there was often affected by the cold dew wind. after investigation, the county meteorological station suggested an optimum time for the sowing of early maize and counter-measures for the cold dew wind. based on these suggestions, the county party committee mobilized the masses to begin sowing earlier, thus avoiding the affect of unfavourable weather and creating conditions for better crops.

under the leadership of the party committee, the meteorological services rallied the masses into a rural meteorological network formed by old peasants, educated youth going to the countryside and cadres. now 67 percent of the people's communes have meteorological stations and 1,400 production brigades and teams have meteorological groups or workers. both professional and part-time meteorological workers are united into a single set-up which provides accurate, timely and particularized forecasts for the development of agricultural production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GREECE

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets New Greek Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1976)

chinese
foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this morning met with dimitrios velissaropoulos, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the hellenic republic to the people's republic of china. they discussed matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador dimitrios velissaropoulos arrived in peking by air on february 25.

CHINA AND NIGER

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Niger Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1976)

chinese
foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this morning met with tiecoura alzouma, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of niger to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Friendship Group Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Feb. 29, 1976)

the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army led by p.l.a. sinkiang units' deputy commander cheng san-sheng left here for home today after a friendly visit to pakistan.

the group made a stopover at the islamabad airport and was welcomed and seen off at the airport by general tikka khan, chief of army staff, and other pakistan high-ranking officers as well as chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao. on february 21, the group called on air chief marshal zulfiqar ali khan, chief of air staff, at the air force headquarters in peshawar.

on february 24, the visitors called on corps commander lieutenant general mohammad shariff in lahore.

the group had also visited military units, colleges as well as factories in peshawar, lahore and karachi.

CHINA AND US

Former US President and Mrs. Nixon Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 29, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon wound up their visit to china and left kwangchow for home by special plane this afternoon..

they were seen off at the airport by yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states, and his wife chu lin; lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow

city revolutionary committee; liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee; as well as leading members of departments concerned.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying mr. and mrs. nixon to the united states.

mr. and mrs. nixon and the other american guests returned to kwangchow from tsunghua this morning.

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****
* NATIONAL *
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COUNTERING SOVIET REVISIONISTS' CALUMNY OF CHINA'S REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Half Lampoon, Half Lamentation

- severely denounce the Soviet revisionists' calumny of the great debate on the educational front of our country

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1976)

A revolutionary great debate is now being extensively and deeply launched on the educational front in our country. This great debate has deeply exposed the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles, effectively rebuffed the revisionist absurdities, and defended and developed the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. A Spring full of vitality has been ushered in for the revolution in education amidst songs of triumph. Faced with such an excellent situation, the proletariat and the revolutionary people feel elated and jubilant, but the small handful of renegades at the Kremlin are instinctively panic-stricken. Recently, the mouthpiece of the Soviet revisionist Ministry of Education -- Uchitelskaya Gazeta -- published a lengthy serialized article entitled "The Tortuous Road of Chinese Schools," which shamelessly calumniated and viciously cursed the revolution in education in China. The Soviet revisionist Sovietskaya Kultura also made anti-Chinese clamors against our country's current great debate on the revolution in education. This reminds us of the attacks launched by the restoration zealots of the European feudal dynasties in the 19th century against the revolutions at that time. Marx and Engels bitterly ridiculed this gang of reactionary clowns, saying that even though their fallacies which vituperated the revolution and advocated restoration bore the label of socialism, in actual fact they were only "half

lamentation, half lampoon; half echo of the past, half menace of the future." Today, this kind of counter-revolutionary calumny can only be a negative example that enables us to realize more profoundly the far-reaching significance of the current great debate on the revolution in education, and to fortify our determination to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

I

The Soviet revisionist Uchitelskaya Gazeta said with unlimited regrets and resentment that the "new educational system" founded after the liberation of China had unfortunately been "written off at one stroke" by the revolution in education. Therefore, they desperately wanted to summon back its dead soul.

The "educational system" which the Soviet revisionists vainly attempt to restore to us is the "educational system" in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country. How should the educational system for those 17 years be evaluated? Is it necessary to make a fundamental revolution in our education? This is precisely the first question we have to face in this great debate on our educational front. To the proletariat and the broad masses of the people the answer to this question is very clear.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, our educational battlefront was dominated by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. At first the principle was to "basically follow the old practice" by protecting the semi-colonial and semi-feudal educational system prior to liberation and prohibiting reforms. Later on, the practice of the Soviet Union was copied, so that our schools became a hodgepodge of feudal, capitalist and revisionist education. At that time, bourgeois intellectuals severely ruled the schools, and made use of ideas of exploiting classes, such as "studying in order to become officials," "putting intellectual culture above all else," "private ownership of knowledge" and "personal fame and career" to corrode and poison our younger generation and to train successors for the bourgeoisie. In our socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the educational battlefront was still a place where the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. What a blood-curdling fact this was!

"It is essential to shorten the length of schooling and revolutionize education, and the phenomenon of the domination of bourgeois intellectuals over our schools must not be permitted to go on." This great call of Chairman Mao's fully expresses the long-cherished wish of the millions upon millions of working people, and is a historical sentence passed on the revisionist line in education. Naturally the proletariat must thoroughly destroy such an educational system. The proletariat not only must "write it off at one stroke," but also must attack it by both mouth and writings, deeply criticize it, incessantly eradicate its pernicious influence, and never permit it to stage a comeback in our country. This is our important task in combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Soviet revisionist Uchitelskaya Gazeta attacks our revolution in education for causing "the rapid decline in the students' level of knowledge,"

while the Sovietskaya Kultura vilifies our practice of the proletarian educational system as "teaching without education." This kind of fallacies are nothing strange to us. The Soviet revisionist renegades pick up the old bourgeoisie's tattered banner of "putting intellectual culture above all else" merely because they want to protect the revisionist educational system and negate the revolution in education under the pretext of protecting "intellectual culture." Those who try with all ways and means to re-open the case of the revisionist educational line enforced in our country in those 17 years sing precisely the same tune. However, in a society where classes exist, there is essentially no such thing as intellectual culture that stands above classes. Toward intellectual culture, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie from the very beginning have distinctively different criteria and demands. Therefore, naturally there cannot be any common language between us and revisionism on the question of "level of knowledge." What the proletariat trains are workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, and this is something beyond the comprehension of revisionists. On the contrary, what they train are spiritual aristocrats lording it over the working people, and to the proletariat, these parasites who do not make diligent use of their limbs and are unable to distinguish the five kinds of grain crops are the most stupid.

The Soviet revisionists declare in their "legislative principles for the law of national education" that "all citizens of the Soviet Union, regardless of race, nationality, sex, religion, belief, wealth and social status, are equal in the respect of receiving education." They claim that the only criterion for the enrollment of students to institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union is "profound and firm knowledge." As the Soviet revisionists advocate so-called "intellectual culture above all else," it seems that under the "well-developed" educational system of their "well-developed socialism," anyone could become an expert or scholar so long as he studies hard. This is nothing but a deceitful lie.

When talking about the state of education of the British working class, Engels pointed out that under so-called "free competition," "the well-to-do are, as a rule, in an advantageous position while the poor are at a disadvantage, because as far as the poor are concerned, competition is just not free." In the Soviet Union where capitalism has been fully restored, the unlimited extension of bourgeois rights has daily deepened the gaps between classes and ranks. As the children of the working people are affected by their political and economic status, living conditions and all kinds of social factors, they can in no way compete with the children of the privileged strata of the bourgeoisie in schooling and all social life, and can only be edged out or prevailed over in competition. Children of the new bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union can, by way of employing private tutors, attending all kinds of make-up classes and other means, obtain higher marks in entrance examinations, not to mention that they can gain academic qualifications through bribing officials, hiring somebody to sit for the examinations on their behalf and buying fake diplomas.

As revealed by the Soviet revisionist press itself, an investigation of the young people in New Siberia shows that of 100 secondary school graduates from families of agricultural workers (members of kolkhoses and workers of

state farms), only ten can go to a higher school. Not only so. Even though some children of the working people are admitted to college, very often they are forced to drop out because of difficulties encountered in study. Taking the Gorki city alone for example, among the college students from worker families, three-quarters are considered "incompetent students." A great number of facts show that the present-day schools in the Soviet Union are more and more being monopolized by the children of the privileged strata of the bourgeoisie, and have become the hereditary domain of the bourgeoisie.

Lu Hsün aptly said: The vital interests between the revolutionary people and imperialism invariably are opposed to each other. "Our carbuncle is their treasure." When we sweep the revisionist educational system to the garbage pile of history, the Soviet revisionists would mourn and shout out its grievance, and lament the extinction of old education. This is very natural. The Soviet revisionists disparage our proletarian educational system precisely for the sake of embellishing their own revisionist system and upholding their bourgeois dictatorship.

II

"The school should become the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This brilliant thought of Lenin's is our pointer in carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, and is the touchstone for testing Marxism and revisionism on the educational front. Those who stubbornly adhere to the revisionist line try their utmost to oppose the theory and practice of making education serve proletarian politics, and vilify it as "the battering of vocational work by politics." The Soviet revisionist Uchitelskaya Gazeta also desperately attacks that the educational revolution in our country is "for the purpose of meeting the needs of political movements," and has "made the students depart from the curricular system." Acting in coordination with each other at a distance, these views are almost identical, and both are against turning the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and against the proletarian revolution in education. This provides food for deep thought!

In class society, education as an important component of the superstructure can only belong to a definite class and serve the political line of a definite class. As was pointed out by Lenin, "education 'divorced from politics' and education 'having nothing to do with politics' are all hypocritical allegations of the bourgeoisie." The fundamental task of the proletarian revolution in education is to transform the old school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a strong battlefront for combating and guarding against revisionism. Therefore, "our schools must enable the people to become participants in this struggle for the overthrow of the exploiters during the period of study." This means that all activities of the school should be closely combined with the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and become a component of this great struggle.

After the victory of the October Revolution, under the leadership of Lenin the Soviet Union once carried out in practice the proletarian revolution in education, but the fruits of the revolution were not consolidated. After the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique rose to power, they went all out to

launch counter-attacks in revenge and frantically pushed the revisionist line. Today the Soviet Union's educational system is essentially indistinguishable from that of the Tsarist era, and the so-called Soviet educational system is no more than an empty shell. There, "the school has entirely become the tool of bourgeois rule." In recent years, the Soviet revisionists have made a lot of noise about so-called educational reform, but the Soviet revisionist educational system has become even more bourgeois in form and more in conformity with the counter-revolutionary political need of Soviet social-imperialism.

For example, in order to push the revisionist line, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique clamor that it is necessary to make use of education "to ideologically guarantee the implementation of the CPSU program" and stipulates that "documents of the 24th Congress" of the Soviet revisionist party and Brezhnev's "speeches" and so forth should be taught in class. Meanwhile, for the purpose of practicing aggression and expansion and contending for world hegemony by social-imperialism, schools in the Soviet Union are ringing with fascist-militarist and great Russian-chauvinist clamors. In their classrooms, the loyal vassals of the old Tsars and the barbarous colonialist gangsters have become Soviet "heroes" and "vassals distinguished by meritorious service" in history. In their publications, it is blatantly declared that the "villages" in "fraternal" neighboring countries are "part of our villages." They also describe the Tsriat wars of aggression for territorial expansion as "having played a progressive role in history." The Soviet revisionists feverishly instill the younger generation with the gangster logic that "aggression is justified" for the purpose of herding the young people in the Soviet Union to become cannon fodder for social-imperialist wars of aggression. May we ask, if this kind of fascist education is not out-and-out counter-revolutionary politics, then what is it?

"All work in a school is for transforming the student's thinking." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has incisively summed up the basic task of school education and indicated the orientation for the proletarian revolution in education. Any class will mold the new generation according to its own world outlook. The Soviet revisionist paper Uchitelskaya Gazeta avoids this essential issue, but keeps talking about the "quality of teaching," "systematic curriculums," and so forth. This can only expose their hypocrisy and cowardice.

In fact, the situation in today's Soviet Union is the same as that in the capital-imperialist countries, with decadent and moribund bourgeois ideology and life style dominating all spheres of social life and of course permeating all educational activities. The sons and daughters of workers and peasants are sent to such schools "to be enslaved by the bourgeoisie rather than to receive education."

Brezhnev has peddled the trash of "capitalization of knowledge" like a profiteering merchant at the Soviet revisionist Komsomol Congress. He described "higher cultural level" as "valuable capital." "Such capital gained in your youthful years will continue to increase later on and will serve you as long as you live." It is precisely the revisionist line pushed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique that determines their "putting bourgeois politics above all else in schooling," thus turning the school completely into a place for training new bourgeois intellectuals.

III

The sending of educated young people to mountains and countryside is a new thing emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution, an important component of the educational revolution, and a great strategic measure for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for combating and preventing revisionism. The millions of revolutionary successors sturdily maturing on the road of integration with the workers and peasants will certainly bring total bankruptcy to the criminal plot of imperialism and social-imperialism to pin their hopes of "peaceful evolution" on the third or fourth generation in our country. This being so, the Soviet revisionists hate this new thing to the bone. They viciously slander us of "kicking the educated young people to the countryside," "bringing bankruptcy to all the plans of the young people for making a living," "forbidding them to continue studying and gain professional skills," etc.

Chairman Mao says, "To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing." The vilifications of the Soviet revisionists cannot hurt us in the least. On the contrary, they make us even more confident that we have done the right thing, done it very well, and made great achievements. It shows that the impact of the proletarian revolution in education in our country and the great beginning of the sending of millions of educated young people to mountains and the countryside have exactly touched the sore spots of the Soviet revisionists' decadent social system and educational system on the decline.

In today's Soviet Union, the so-called "all plans for making a living" advertised by the Brezhnev renegade clique among the young people are nothing more than a college diploma, an easy job with high pay, a "happy" small family, a small villa and a car. They use this to corrupt the minds of the younger generation so that the young people will be preoccupied with their pursuit for fame, gain and a comfortable life, and docilely accept the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

For thousands of years, China and other countries have in general practiced the educational system of exploiting classes, which advocates that "he who excels in learning can become an official" and "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." Even today, in the Soviet Union under the rule of the Brezhnev renegade clique, it still is "studying in order to become an official" and "only the educated people are superior and all the others are inferior."

In the words of Yelyutin, Soviet revisionist Minister of Higher Education, "it is necessary to regard the outstanding students in learning as the mainstay in institutions of higher learning" and the "most valuable section of people" in the country. Under the rule of the revisionist line in education, the people trained by universities and colleges in the Soviet Union are not common laborers but new bourgeois elements who oppress and exploit the laboring people. There, physical labor is looked down upon, and the workers and peasants are in the lowest strata of society.

In April 1973, a Soviet revisionist magazine published an investigation report which revealed that among the 3,000 senior students questioned in Moscow, "only 30 wanted to become productive workers." "In Leningrad, 87 percent of the senior students wanted to enroll in technical colleges or research institutes." Among the various occupations in society, "the students ranked iron and steel workers 20th, machine-tool workers 39th, tractor operators 51st, and carpenters 68th." The first five occupations were all mental labor. Under such conditions, the industries are short of skilled workers, and young and able-bodied people are leaving the rural areas en masse. This has become a long-standing serious political and economic problem in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet revisionist educational system serves its political system and is also bound to be conditioned by its political system. The Soviet revisionist party and state leadership is entirely in the hands of a handful of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. This class draws a continuous supply of new members from the institutions of higher learning through the revisionist educational system to defend and strengthen its reactionary rule.

Brezhnev did not deny this and he confessed: "The state draws its cadres for economic work, party work, state work, diplomatic work, military work and all other social activities mainly from among the experts trained by institutions of higher learning." "The working class of the Soviet Union must play their important role together with our scientific and technical intellectuals."

As disclosed by another Soviet revisionist chieftain, at present all of the regional committee secretaries, 99.5 percent of the city committee secretaries, and the overwhelming majority of the chairmen of executive councils of the city and district soviets of the laboring people are bourgeois intellectuals who hold college diplomas.

The Soviet revisionist educational system is also closely linked with its economic system. Today, China's educated young people are full of vitality and vigor, and they rush to the rural and frontier areas with high fighting spirits. But the rural young people of the Soviet Union are flowing en masse into the cities. The distinctly different orientations and roads reflecting the basic antagonism of the two different social systems. Taking the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic for example, in the countryside, an average of 22 percent of the middle-school graduates remain to work in their native places, and the figure is less than 10 percent in some of the economic zones. Only 1.9 percent to 2.5 percent of the young people voluntarily elect to stay behind and work in the rural areas, while the other 92-94.8 percent hope to go to college, but not to attend agricultural colleges. Agricultural labor is so despised by people.

In the eleven years since Brezhnev came to power, agriculture has been in a sad shape. Lenin said: "Agriculture lags behind industry in development; this is a feature of all capitalist countries." In today's Soviet Union, the antagonism between town and country, between workers and peasants and between mental labor and manual labor is becoming increasingly serious, and the entire countryside is sinking into an abyss of poverty and backwardness.

The more backward agriculture becomes, the greater will be the number of rural youth leaving for the cities. As more and more rural youth leave for the cities, agriculture also will become increasingly backward. This is a vicious cycle. However, this is a problem which is impossible for Brezhnev and his ilk to solve.

Speaking in a certain sense, the educational revolution in China has pronounced the death sentence on the Soviet revisionist educational system. Therefore, the Soviet revisionist lords have almost exhausted their vicious verbage to abuse us and have been seized by hysteria. This is not in the least strange. This phenomenon shows that the revisionists likewise represent the bourgeoisie against the proletariat in the internal arena. Therefore, while we strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must at the same time penetratingly expose and criticize Soviet revisionism, gain a greater understanding of the common reactionary essence of the revisionist trends of thought at home and abroad, carry our proletarian revolution in education through to the end, and carry our great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism through to the end.

* * *

SHENGLI OILFIELD

Enormous Driving Force and Pace of Victory

- an account of the progress of the Shengli Oilfield in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 31, 1975)

The year 1975 was a year in which the broad masses of workers and cadres of the Shengi Oilfield vigorously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and also a year witnessing the development of the Shengli Oilfield at a high speed.

Since the exploitation of this oilfield started in 1964, under the effective impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, it has all along taken big strides forward. On the basis of its high-speed development for ten consecutive years, crude oil output this year has again shown an increase of 34 percent over last year, an increase larger than in any of the previous ten years.

One Year Is Better Than Several Years

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the Shengli Oilfield covering an area of several hundred li rapidly whipped up a wave of mass enthusiasm for study. The Party committees at all levels ran study classes, reading classes and political evening schools on many occasions. The ranks of workers' theorists sturdily matured like the bamboo shoots after a spring rain, and the study of theory very rapidly became the conscious action of the broad masses of workers and cadres. Through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of workers and cadres further widened their horizons and raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They underwent a profound change in their spiritual outlook.

The fundamental changes that took place this year at the 1241 well-drilling team offered one of the exponents.

Since its establishment in 1970, the 1241 team had all along been a backward unit at the Shengli Oilfield. In the past, someone said, "This team is 'a brick from the kiln--already in a set form.' To effect a change, we must change the whole staff." In the spring of this year, after the launching of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party branch ran a study class and called a study-experience-exchange meeting and a theory-guidance meeting. In the whole team there very quickly appeared a political situation with everyone studying theory and criticizing capitalism and revisionism. In the course of study, the workers said with deep understanding, "The new and old societies are two different worlds, and the two kinds of dictatorship can be distinguished by bitter life and happy life. We of the working class must adhere to the Party's

basic line, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and spread out our wings in a vigorous effort to build socialism. No longer can we do thing shilly shally like 'a woman with bound feet'." The workers and cadres rose in greater vigor and worked in concert. There emerged many new men and new deeds marked by a conscious display of the communist labor attitude of suffering great hardships and working with great patience.

The Shengli Oilfield was very hot in July and August, and the iron and steel derricks of the well-drilling team were scorching. A 30-odd-year-old worker constantly wearing a pair of thickly-padded cotton work shoes could be seen on the drilling platform of the 1241 team working against time under the scorching sunshine with the drill-press socket, the drill chuck and the drill rod. He was Communist Party member Chang Chia-fu. At the sight of his back, people always said, "Master workman Chang is really like two different persons before and after the study effort."

Chang Chia-fu was transferred from the army in 1960 to the Shengli Oilfield to take part in the battle. After he became a drilling worker, he worked very hard. However, he sprained his foot in high-speed drilling operation and had a fractured bone. After the surgical operation, he was transferred to the rear service unit. Later, because the 1241 team needed drilling workers, he was again sent back to the well-drilling team. At that time, he had a troubled mind. He worried that at the crucial moment, his once injured leg might keep him from rushing forward, thus affecting the whole team. Therefore, he always thought of leaving the drilling team. On and off duty, when other people put on work shoes, he did not follow suit. At drilling time, when all others went up to the platform, he still walked around the well site. People dubbed him, "A worker who does not put on his work shoes, and a drilling worker who refuses to go up to the drilling platform."

In the study class to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he recalled the miserable background of his own family before liberation and the process of his growth after liberation. He recalled the oath he made when joining the Party in the army unit in 1965. He recalled the traditions of the Tach'ing battle which the old workers had recounted to them. As he contrasted his own behavior with the "five requirements" set for Communist Party members in the Party Constitution, with the revolutionary martyrs, and with the Tach'ing workers, he was violently jolted ideologically. He said, "As I recall the old society, I recall the blood-and-tear accounts in my mind. As I compare myself with the people of Tach'ing, I have before my eyes the roll of heroes. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, I see clearly the great objective of the struggle. When I look at myself again, I really am very insignificant." He reviewed his idea of leaving the team of his own accord, and was determined to devote his whole life to the drilling team. As his foot had been operated upon, he found it uncomfortable to wear the work shoes. So he put on cotton shoes as he went to work every day. He also often stayed on the platform for eight hours on end. He worked with vim and vigor.

A change in man's thinking was followed by a change in the drilling team and a change in the equipment of the well site. In the past, in the engine room of this team, oil greases and stains were found everywhere. The

installations were reduced to "greasy gourds." Now, the workers of the engine room began their day like the PLA fighters mounting guard. They never kept their hands off the installations and cotton waste. They kept all installations spick-and-span. The instruments were in proper working order, the motors were full of power, a full range of parts was available, and the machines hummed properly. Once, political instructor Li Ch'un-ti in his white shirt went into the engine room and wilfully rubbed his sleeves against the surface of the installations. There was left no mark of oil stain. This year, this team fulfilled the state plan ahead of schedule. The footage drilled in one year surpassed the total in the five years from 1970 to 1974. The team became an advanced drilling team in the oilfield.

The mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat brought the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of workers and cadres of the Shengli Oilfield to a new plane. In their work, many workers and cadres thought nothing of the relatively long working hours, nothing of remuneration and nothing of the bad or good working conditions. They carried out with unflagging efforts work within their province and vied to take up work that was outside their province. Many advanced units which forged ahead with big strides year after year became more advanced. Those units which were formerly backward also rapidly caught up. The whole oilfield presented a revolutionary scene seething with enthusiasm.

"Not One Minute of Delay"

"Not one minute of delay"--this was what was often heard among the workers and cadres of the Shengli Oilfield this year. They said, "No matter what, we can never delay for one minute the progress of socialism here." The rear service unit suggested: "Let not the front be delayed for one minute." The processing unit suggested: "Let not the consumer unit be delayed for one minute." The first part of the work process suggested, "Let not the next part of work process be delayed for one minute." The engine room suggested, "Let not the drilling platform be delayed for one minute." The mess hall suggested: Strive to make proper arrangements for livelihood and make sure that the workers are properly and well fed, and that work is not delayed for one minute.

"Not one minute of delay." This remark enabled one link to hook up with another and one link to give impetus to another in the whole oilfield up and down, thus forming a revolutionary whole that fought in unity and shot ahead to the strains of resonant songs. Every individual, every unit used this to prod himself or itself on.

The Seismic Team was dubbed the "vanguard of the oilfield." Its task was to use artificial seismic means to find out the underground structure and the distribution of underground resources. In March this year, the oilfield Party committee decided to send the seismic team to capture the underground structure of P'ingfangwang Prefecture in one month.

P'ingfangwang Prefecture straddles the two banks of the Yellow River. The place is crisscrossed by ditches, overgrown with reeds, and silted by mud and sand. Puddles of water are found everywhere, and there is no means for trucks and tractors to drive in. From 1963, the seismic team had thrice headed for

P'ingfangwang but failed to obtain ideal geological data in the face of overwhelming odds. Therefore, P'ingfangwang had all along been regarded as a "forbidden area" to the seismic team. From this so-called "forbidden area," could accurate geological data be captured in one month? Armed with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workers and cadres were full of confidence and they said, "As masters of the country, we will resolutely accomplish the assignment. We will never do anything to hinder the progress of the country. As the country needs petroleum and the people need petroleum, we must strive to increase petroleum output and strengthen the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

After receiving the order from the Party committee of the oilfield, the geological investigation commandpost called a meeting the same night to make proper arrangements. Over 400 workers of seven seismic teams went into action that night. Within one day, all of them had rushed to P'ingfangwang from one or two hundred li away. After their arrival at the worksite, the workers asked nothing about food or housing. Led by the secretary of the Party committee of the commandpost, they went to the worksite to set off detonations and conduct surveying.

In this seismic battle, every one of the workers and cadres worked in a race against time. When they came across accumulated water, they carried the equipment and waded over. When they came across mud and sand, they crawled over with the electric wire held in their mouths. On the Yellow River beach, the silt was very thick, and people's legs legs often sunk into it. By pulling one another, they pulled their legs out from the mud and kept on working. They braved the winds and rains and kept on working. In day time, they strung out the lines, sunk wells and set off detonations. In the evening, they studied theory, and went over, analyzed and sorted out the data. As a result, in a matter of only 20 days, they clearly surveyed the underground structure of this "forbidden area." A number of new well sites were thus provided, and conditions were created for the drilling battle at P'ingfangwang Prefecture. The workers wrote a poem to express their feeling of pride: "On both banks of the Yellow River battlefields are laid out. Our hearts red and our will firm, we fight the muddy beach. Wind and sand keep us company in fighting. Torrential rain keeps our clothes clean. For the motherland, we look for petroluem. We may be put to greater hardships and subjected to more tiring work but deep down we feel happy."

They bear the whole situation in mind, show up when called upon, start the battle as soon as they arrive, and are able to win the battle. This is so with the seismic teams of the Shengli Oilfield, and is also so with the other teams.

In the sweltering hot days of July, the oilfield Party committee decided to build a project with an annual yield of 100,000 tons of crude oil. This project embraced the surface flow of four metrological stations, 11 kilometers of oil pipeline and seven oil wells. By previous standards, this project would keep a 400-strong team working for at least one month.

The 3rd brigade of the Oilfield Construction First Commandpost took up this task. After due study, the Party committee resolutely decided: "Finish the whole project in 15 days."

In order to fight this battle properly, the Party committee of the brigade organized the workers and cadres to study Lenin's brilliant work, "A Great Beginning," armed everyone with the communist spirit advocated by Lenin and made everyone foster the communist attitude toward labor. Following this, they also broadcast the recorded speeches by the late "iron man" Wang Chin-hsi. The revolutionary spirit of the "iron man" was thus taken as a source of inspiration to everyone.

On July 15, the moment the team was sent there, the worksite was alive with a riproaring combat scene. With the revolutionary spirit, the workers and cadres set themselves to work. One by one, they voiced the determination in never causing a minute's delay in socialist construction.

An old worker and Communist Party member called Ch'en Jui-jung was ill. As the leadership gave him no assignment, he insisted on rushing to the worksite to work under the torrential rain.

While welding the pipeline in a ditch, because of the scorching sun and the heat from welding, electric welding worker Li Shu-tung fainted away. The moment he came to, he picked up the welding gun and set to work again. Sweat streaked down his cheeks but he did not bother to wipe it off. Nor did he bother to eat the ice cream the leader brought him.

Only one thought dominated the minds of the whole body of workers and cadres: a 100,000-ton production capacity must be achieved in time.

After six days and nights of strenuous fighting, the construction project with a production capacity for 100,000 tons was completed ahead of schedule. In the battle against time, the workers of the Shengli Oilfield scored another new victory.

"Strap on Golden Wings and Fly"

The broad masses of workers of the Shengli Oilfield never remained content with what they had achieved. They made up their minds to race against imperialism, revisionism and reaction for time and speed and when they achieved speed, they wanted to achieve greater speed.

The 3252 drilling team honored with the title of "The Heroic Drilling Team of the Iron Man Type" set in 1972 the highest national footage record of 140,000 meters a year. The pace of progress was fast enough. But the workers and cadres of the team were not satisfied. They fought in unity and continued the revolution without stopping. In 1973, they again created the new footage record of 150,000 meters, thus realizing the objective of struggle put forward by the late Wang Chin-hsi: "one thousand meters in one shift, ten thousand meters a month and 150,000 meters a year." With such a great achievement scored, they were still not satisfied. They said, "To view achievements as things glittering like good and shortcomings as nothing but little dots is not the ideological realm of our working class. Comparing our achievements of today with the needs of the revolution and the great goal of communism, we are still far behind. If we could find a kind of drilling bit to add a pair of golden wings to the drilling machine, how nice it would be!"

The drilling bit to the drilling workers is like the bayonet to a PLA fighter. A bayonet not sharp enough can't pierce the heart of an enemy. Without hard-wearing drilling bits, there is no way to drill wells very fast. At the early stage of the battle of the Shengli Oilfield, because the drilling bits were not wear-resistant, the sinking of a well called for the replacement of many drilling bits. A lot of precious time was wasted in the process.

This year, the wish of the 3252 drilling team began to be fulfilled. With an improved drilling bit, they drilled 2,412 meters, thus setting a new national record. The workers said elatedly, "The drill really has golden wings strapped on!"

This improved drilling bit was turned out through research by the Well-Drilling Technological Research Office of the Scientific Research Institute of the Shengli Oilfield in close coordination with the workers and with the help of fraternal units. The scientists and technicians of the well-drilling technological research office persisted in going deep into the midst of the drilling teams. They ate, lived, studied and labored together with the workers. They received re-education from the working class on the one hand, and conducted research on drilling bits on the other. The riproaring combat scene on the well sites, the heroic image of the drilling workers fighting against time in drilling wells for the revolution all deeply moved them.

Once, they saw drilling workers Chang Ch'ing-lin, Sun Mou-hua and others hard at a work practicing the 18 motions of welding bars. Their arms swelled but they did not give up until they succeeded in shortening by 4 minutes the welding time required to produce a bar. The scientists and technicians thought, "The workers have put in such great efforts in the race against time. On our part, if we can devoate efforts to prolonging the life of the drilling bits and make it possible to replace one bit less during well drilling, we can gain over a dozen hours." Therefore, they formed a "three-in-one combination" group to attack the drilling.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the comrades of the drilling bit group criticized such fallacies as "The wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," etc. advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, and pooled mass wisdom to work hard in research. After repeated practice, they improved the drilling bit again and again, and at last successfully turned out this new type of drilling bit. A new weapon was thus provided for the workers to make war against the earth.

This year, like the riotous mountain flowers, the results of "three-in-one combination" technical innovations are in full bloom everywhere in the far-flung Shengli Oilfield. "Ask speed and efficiency from technical innovations!" The revolutionary vigor and wisdom aroused in the broad masses of workers of the oilfield in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat are in the course of changing everything in the oilfield and pushing the triumphant advance of the Shengli Oilfield along the broad golden road to socialism.

- By NCNA Correspondent(s) and NCNA Reporter(s)

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OVERSEAS CHINESE

Compatriots of Taiwan Province Origin and Other Chinese Residing in US Mark Anniversary of Taiwan People's Uprising

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

some 400 overseas chinese including compatriots of taiwan province origin residing in the eastern part of the united states held a rally in new york on february 28 to mark the 29th anniversary of the "february 28" uprising of the people of taiwan, according to a report from new york.

the participants expressed the determination to develop the revolutionary spirit of the uprising and jointly fight for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

speaking at the rally were many compatriots of taiwan province, including those of kaoshan nationality and those who had taken part in the "february 28" uprising, ~~and other overseas chinese~~. they all expressed the resolve to inherit and develop the revolutionary spirit of the "february 28" uprising, to carry on the patriotic anti-chiang struggle and to closely unite with the people of the whole country in the struggle for the early liberation of taiwan and for victoriously achieving the lofty goal of unifying the motherland.

a speaker pointed out that the chiang clique is beset with internal and external difficulties. it is declining economically and is extremely isolated politically. to maintain its reactionary rule, the clique continues to resort to fascist repressive measures against the taiwan people and intensifies the exploitation of them. however, he noted, all this can only further expose the savage, reactionary and feeble nature of the clique which can in no way escape the fate of complete failure.

recalling the history of the "february 28" uprising, a taiwan compatriot who had taken part in it pointed out that only by continuing to unite with the broad masses of the people of the taiwan province, frustrating the chiang clique's sabotage and disruption in various forms and relentlessly exposing and foiling any scheme to divide china can the patriotic struggle against imperialism and the chiang clique be carried through to the end.

a taiwan compatriot of kaoshan nationality indignantly denounced the chiang clique's cruel oppression of and inhuman discrimination against the kaoshan nationality. she said that united forever with all the people of the motherland, the people of kaoshan nationality are

determined to make duty-bound contribution to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the chiang clique and to the unification of the motherland.

some taiwan compatriots who had returned to the mainland to visit their relatives, made tours or took part in the third national games joyfully spoke of the excellent situation in the mainland. through their own experience, they exposed the deceitful propaganda of the chiang clique.

messages of greetings from organizations of compatriots of taiwan province and overseas chinese residing in japan and other places were read at the rally.

in the meeting hall more than two hundred photos were displayed including revolutionary historical photos recording the "february 28" uprising, photos of the compatriots of taiwan province origin participating in various activities of the homeland and photos marking the new achievements of socialist construction in the motherland.

in madison of wisconsin, berkeley of california and boston of new england, compatriots of taiwan province origin have also held meetings to mark the 29th anniversary of the uprising. compatriots of taiwan province origin living in the midwest of the united states issued a statement expressing their determination to struggle for the lofty goal of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Workers' Colleges Mushroom in Shantung, Anhwei and Liaoning Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1976)

the industrial, communications and financial departments of shantung and anhwei and the machine-building departments of liaoning province have established a great number of workers' colleges. these have educated a large contingent of worker-technicians which has become a main force in promoting revolution and production.

the shanghai machine tools plant set up china's first workers' college in line with chairman mao's instruction on revolution in education. after he read the investigation report on how this plant has trained technicians from among the workers, chairman mao pointed out that colleges of science and engineering should "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." since then, many factories and enterprises have set up this new type workers' college.

shantung and anhwei at present have respectively 320 and 120 "july 21" colleges with an enrollment of 15,000 and 5,000 worker-students. the machinery department of liaoning province has 241 factory-run workers' colleges. out of 12,800 students that have attended, some 1,500 have graduated and returned to their posts where they have become activists in grasping revolution and promoting production.

leading members of the party committees or party branches of the plants are responsible for overseeing the colleges. students are mostly chosen from among the workers. the length of courses ranges from six months to one, two or three years. study of science and engineering, the arts, medicine and other subjects are offered.

these workers' colleges combine teaching with production and scientific research and focus on key problems that crop up in production and scientific research. the aim is to train workers who have higher socialist consciousness as well as high professional competence. take the workers' college of the shenyang transformer factory. teachers and students of this college designed, trial-produced and installed china's first mobile 110,000-volt 2,000 kilovolt-ampere transformer station mounted on a truck suited to war preparedness

and other temporary needs as flood control. it has won a place on the state list of major achievements. the first group of 29 students enrolled at the workers' college of the tehchou city machine tools plant, shantung province, designed four tool-making machines during their study course. with workers and technicians of the plant, they have carried out more than 20 major technical innovations since their graduation.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary Education Popular in Mountainous Fukien Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 1, 1976)

in fukien province, where 88 percent of the land is hilly and mountainous, primary education has spread widely since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. now 97.4 percent of the school-age children are attending primary school, eight times the number in the early post-liberation years.

during the cultural revolution, the party committees at all levels and the government educational departments raised the slogan that schools should be set up in mountain villages. this target has now been realized.

three mobile schools in a lumber centre deep in the mountains in the western part of the province, have more than a hundred pupils, most of them being sons and daughters of the lumberjacks.

a leading member of the lumber centre said: "these schools were set up as lumber production expanded. the schools move with the settlements of lumberjacks so that the lumberjacks needn't worry about their children's schooling."

there is also a school for the eight children of three households living high up a mountain one thousand meters above sea level. a teaching point was set up for the children of two families on the opposite hill, and a teacher has been assigned to give them lessons.

in the 7,000 villages in 10 counties in the northern fukien mountainous area, there are 6,300 primary schools with 420,000 students, as compared with the

1,000 primary schools with less than 7,000 students in the early years of liberation. in the whole of fukien province, ten thousand schools were added during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

many primary schools have organized different forms of classes to provide schooling in this hilly area where the population is scattered and transport inconvenient. there are mobile classes for shepherds, early morning or evening classes for those who cannot attend during the day and some classes specially for reading, writing or arithmetic. there are now 20,000 such classes in the whole province.

the people in these hilly areas actively support the schools. for example, five families of a commune in chienning county live on a mountain, some 800 metres above sea level. deprived of schooling in the old society, they are determined that their children will have the chance to study. they set aside one room for classes and felled trees to build desks and benches. the commune assigned them an educated youth to act as a teacher and the school opened in 1971. later, they organized evening and political study classes for the grown-ups. the village now has its own agro-technicians, cashiers, book-keepers and even an experimental group for improving farming methods. as a result, production has increased rapidly and the village is prosperous.

most of the primary schools have been set up with state support and local resources. cadres at grassroots level, educated youth and veteran armymen act as teachers. the state organizes classes at frequent intervals to help raise the teachers' political and teaching levels. the whole province now has some 150,000 primary school teachers.

COMBINATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION

China's University Combines Scientific Research with Production

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 2, 1976)

the chemistry department of amoy university combines scientific research with production, making significant advances in the theoretical study and application of catalytic agents in the course of undertaking "open door" education.

its work in complex catalysis (using a metal complex as a catalyst) before the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966 concentrated on theoretical research at the expense of practical work. a number of research projects remained at the level of laboratory experiments and could not be verified and developed in production.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the teachers and students have criticized the revisionist educational system and gone to factories in different parts of the country to learn from the workers and take part in productive labour. now they conduct research in accordance with china's resources and the immediate needs in production. good results have been obtained in the study of a number of catalysts for synthesizing benzene from acetylene, the preparation of acetaldehyde by hydration of acetylene, dehydrogenation of ethyl benzene and effective polymerization of ethylene.

teachers and students have developed non-toxic catalysts in the past few years. they worked out cadmium-calcium phosphate catalyst in the laboratory that proved complicated when applied to industry and still somewhat toxic. they went to the amoy rubber plant and in cooperation with workers did a number of experiments that yielded a non-toxic zinc catalyst. tests on a larger scale showed that it can be made at low cost, has good mechanical properties and involves simple working processes. many factories now use it.

the teachers and students went on analyzing the experience in developing the zinc catalyst and understood better the reaction of properties of the new-type catalyst. later they cooperated with the amoy glacial (glacial -- having an icelike crystalline appearance) acetic acid factory and soon were able to put it into serial production.

in the course of orientating college education towards society, the chemistry department has helped workers sum up their experience and provide the theoretical explanation so that popularization can be done quickly. the teachers and students went to

a county synthetic ammonia plant and improved the plant's process of gasification in producing lime carbonized briquets from anthracite dust. while the gasifying capacity of tne briquets was far above that of lump anthracite, more carbon dioxide was released than in the conventional method of gasification. joint theoretical research by teachers, students and workers showed that lime had a catalytic effect in the gasification of lime carbonized briquets.

this provided the theoretical explanation for the plant's advanced experience and made it easy to popularize. formerly small chemical fertilizer factories in china used coke or lump coal for the gasification process, and now the plant's experience made it possible to save considerable amounts of coke and lump coal.

basing their study of nitrogen fixation enzymes on the theory of catalysis, they put forward some new views and probed bionic catalysis (the science of designing catalyst modeled after living organism).

the combination of scientific research with production promotes theoretical research and improves the teaching. formerly, the catalysis speciality depended largely on foreign scientific information for its teaching material. the lectures were isolated from the practical conditions of china's industry and students did not know how to apply their knowledge. now teachers and students deal with their own research results in two specialized courses -- the principles of catalysis and the preparation of catalysts, thus raising the theoretical level of the worker-peasant-soldier students and their ability to analyze problems.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations in Shanghai Shops

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 1, 1976)

seven thousand technical innovations to mechanise the selling, processing, storing and transport of commodities in the service trades have been introduced in shanghai, china's biggest city. this is a new victory for the spirit of self-reliance among the shop assistants and workers in commercial circles.

the pharmacists of a chinese medicine shop decided to make innovations at their place of work, after studying chairman mao's "on practice" and criticising lin piao's "theory of genius". helped by the factories and scientific research institutes concerned, they succeeded in producing an electronic machine which measures out the amounts of chinese medicinal herbs required to fill prescriptions and replaces the old hand scale method. some 37 chinese medicine shops are now using this machine which cuts the time for dispensing prescribed medicine without error from 5 minutes to 30 seconds.

electronics is now being used in 188 ways in 31 trades in shanghai commercial circles.

in the past soy sauce, vinegar and alcoholic drinks were ladled out and measured by hand, a slow process. now the grocer needs only press a button to fill a container with a fixed quantity of liquid.

the hundreds of grain shops in shanghai are all using automatic grain selling machines now. this means that rice and other cereals sold by machine can be transported and stored loose instead of in sacks, in itself a great saving of labour.

to serve the workers and peasants better, the shanghai dressmakers have devised a machine that can sew, bind and heat weld the hem of nylon garments in one process. there are also ultrasonic radio-controlled machines for making button holes and hems and attaching buttons, with out handwork of any kind.

many restaurants and grocer shops have devised over 50 varieties of tools which not only lighten work but also make possible better and faster service to the customers.

TECHNICAL COORDINATION

Mass Technical Coordination in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 1, 1976)

over 2,000 key problems were solved through technical co-ordination in the period 1969-75 by industrial departments and enterprises in liaoning province, northeast china, giving socialist construction a fresh impetus.

among these key problems, solved with the help of technical co-ordination teams, are projects for the technical transformation of the anshan and penchi iron and steel companies, the mechanization of the talien harbour and laying oil pipelines in northeast china.

in the past black smoke belched from factory stacks in shenyang, and waste liquid was heavily contaminated with cyanide. han yun-chieh, a worker in the shenyang low-voltage switch factory, and chang cheng-che, a worker-engineer at the shenyang foundry works, together with other technical co-ordination activists, used their spare time to investigate conditions in 200 factories with electro-plating workshops or furnaces needing improvement. they carried out a number of technical innovations in these units. now the electro-plating workshops of 90 percent of the factories no longer use the cyanide process, and most of the factory chimneys no longer pollute the air with black smoke.

the construction of sluice-gates for a new reservoir required a complicated welding technique. veteran welders lu teh-shun and yang chen-meng worked with the reservoir builders to devise the necessary welding process. the 14 sluice-gates were built with the help of automatic welding machine operators from luta city and other places and completed two months ahead of schedule.

wang chung-lun, a veteran model worker of the anshan iron and steel complex, organized a team of workers who introduced more than 100 efficient tools and time-saving methods in making and repairing farm machines for the countryside.

the technical co-ordination activities in liaoning province were initiated by some workers in 1961 when the soviet revisionists tore up their contracts and withdrew their experts from china in a vain attempt to hinder china's socialist construction. greatly angered at this, the chinese workers were determined to shatter the soviet revisionists' scheme. technical co-operation was organized by pooling the wisdom and

efforts of the masses and by mobilizing and co-ordinating help from the production units throughout the province. in this way they ironed out problems in technique and equipment.

cooperation of this kind has been further developed since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. now over 90,000 workers, engineers, teachers and research workers take part in such activities. some major problems are jointly undertaken by cities and sometimes by the whole province through co-ordinated help of departments of industry, transport and communications, capital construction, agriculture, water conservancy, scientific research and medical and health work.

by no means a purely technical affair, technical co-ordination reflects the high sense of responsibility and the communist spirit of the workers who volunteer to work longer hours without pay. it helps to spread advanced ideas and good style of work and also brings intellectuals closer to workers and peasants.

liu pei-teh, professor of the talien engineering institute, had for many years confined his work to lecturing on foreign teaching material within the walls of the institute. he took an active part in the technical co-ordination activities in luta city during the cultural revolution. making good use of his specialized knowledge, he summed up the workers' experience in developing advanced cutters and edited a theoretical study on 80 of these to be popularized in the city.

as a socialist innovation of the workers, technical co-ordination has drawn encouragement from the leading organs of liaoning province. a province-wide meeting was held last year to exchange experience in technical co-operation. a special committee for technical co-ordination was founded in the province and similar organizations were set up in many cities, prefectures and counties, which have adopted measures to give a still greater impetus to mass technical co-operation.

MEDICAL APPARATUS INDUSTRY

Rapid Advances in Peking's Medical Apparatus Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

peking's medical apparatus industry is making use of ultrasonic, electronic, laser, radioisotope and other new techniques. some of the 250 kinds of medical instruments and apparatus for the domestic and export market include: a laser ophthalmological unit, a surgical laser to cut tissues and bones and halt bleeding, an automatic blood cell counter and a high-resolution colour scintillation scanner for diagnosing cancers.

before liberation peking had only a few hospitals, all of which used foreign medical apparatus and instruments. at that time the city did only repairs of foreign medical apparatus. medical and health work has made rapid progress since liberation in line with chairman mao's teaching "vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services." in addition to many modern hospitals in the city proper, each of peking's 14 outlying districts and counties has its own hospital, each people's commune has its own clinic, and every production brigade has a cooperative medical service station. peking's medical apparatus industry has made rapid progress to keep pace. output in 1975 was more than four times that of 1965, and three times as many varieties were produced. eleven times as many refrigerators were turned out as in 1965, and six times as much equipment for x-ray diagnosis and therapy. quality has been improved year by year, and some types of medical apparatus are up to advanced international standards.

most communes on peking's outskirts have chinese equipment for medicine, surgery, gynecology, sterilization, laboratory analysis, diagnosis and physical therapy. cooperative medical service stations and barefoot doctors are provided with commonly-used medical instruments and apparatus.

the medical apparatus factory in the western district was a small unit set up in 1958 by a neighbourhood organization to turn out iron dustpans. it began producing washing machines and drying chambers in 1964. last year it decided to trial-manufacture a new-type nebulizer to treat chronic bronchitis. workers, cadres and technicians formed a joint group to deal with the problems involved, and in four months succeeded in making low-cost ultrasonic nebulizer that is easy to operate thanks to the assistance of other factories and scientific institutions. the nebulizer is now in serial production.

number one hospital affiliated to the peking medical college made a cycle ergometer to show the changes of heart function in cooperation with scientists, technicians and workers. it is used for timely detection of coronary disease and angina pectoris. it provides an accurate reading of heart function and the physical fitness of a healthy person. this instrument is small and easy to maintain.

in the light of chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical apparatus factories have arranged for experienced workers, cadres and technicians to become part of survey teams set up by medical institutions and commercial departments. they go to peking's outskirts and mountainous and pastoral areas in northwest china's sinkiang, kansu and ningsia to canvass the opinions of the peasants and herdsmen on the production of medical apparatus while explaining chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work. things needed for orthopedic, dental and thoracic surgery and gynecology have been made and sent to the countryside to help commune clinics. among these is a high-speed turbine dental engine and ordinary dental engines for filling teeth.

a pulse pattern recording apparatus which can double as a cardiogram was trial-made in peking. it improves on the traditional practitioners' method of pulse diagnosis and facilitates the study of traditional chinese medicine by doctors trained in western medicine. it is also valuable for research work in diagnosis by pulse according to traditional chinese medicine. an acupuncture point detector, a pain probing machine for the observation of the effect of acupuncture anesthesia and an electro-acupuncture stimulator to improve analgesic effect have also been produced.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Military Attache of GDR Embassy in China Gives Army Day Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

col. joachim schroter, military, naval and air attache of the embassy of the german democratic republic in peking, and mrs. margitta schroter, gave a cocktail party here this evening to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the national people's army of the german democratic republic.

attending the party were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and chiu wei-kao, wang ti-kang, yin tso-chen and hsiang chung-pu, leading members of departments concerned.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries here were among the guests.

g.d.r. ambassador to china helmut liebermann was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese television network friendship delegation with yosagi kobayashi as leader and toshiaki kamiko as deputy leader. the host and the guests had a friendly talk.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Japanese
Television Network Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese television network friendship delegation with yosagi kobayashi as leader and toshiaki kamiko as deputy leader.

among those present on the occasion was wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Embassy in China Denounces US
Reinforcement of Aggressive Armed
Forces in South Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, condemned the u.s. reinforcement of its aggressive armed forces in south korea and its criminal acts of war provocations against north korea at a press conference here this morning.

li jae pil read out at the conference the full text of the february 27 statement of the d.p.r.k. foreign ministry on this issue. he cited facts, the influx of "f-111" latest-type fighter-bombers to south korea, to expose the u.s. imperialism's reinforcement of its aggressive armed forces in south korea and stepping up its schemes of war against the d.p.r.k.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Maputo, Feb. 29, 1976)

mozambican president samora machel received chao yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here on the morning of february 26. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were marcelino dos santos, vice-president of the central committee of the mozambique liberation front and minister of development and economic planning of the government, and sergio vieira, director of the presidential office.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Friendly Basketball Match between Peking and Romanian Bucharest Women's Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

the peking women's basketball team played a friendly match with the romanian bucharest women's basketball team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening and drew warm applause from over 18,000 spectators.

watching the match were tien wen-hui, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including wei ming, mou tso-yun and kuo lei; and stancu niculae, leader of the romanian team, mrs. gavrilescu, wife of the romanian ambassador to china, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, and his wife.

the match proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in the first half of the match, the peking team broke through the defence of the guest team with fast attacks and pulled ahead 39:29 at the interval. but the romanian players stepped up their offensives while tightening their defence in the second half. they gained better control of backboard rebounds and scored repeatedly by its tall centre. they won the match 69:56.

the romanian team arrived in peking on february 28 on its way to abroad. the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception in honour of the romanian friends yesterday. romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was among the guests at the reception.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: What Is Behind Soviet Revisionists' "Materialization of Detente"?

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

propaganda media of the kremlin have of late constantly bragged about the "fruits" of the so-called "peace programme", alleging that "now, the most important task is the materialization of detente".

what is the real meaning of the so-called "materialization of detente"? what is behind moscow's energetic peddling of this stuff?

to put it bluntly, the "materialization of detente" means that the soviet revisionists have advised western nations that it is insufficient merely to pay lip-service to "detente" and they must substantiate it with materials. for example, as the soviet union is short of funds, they should provide it with credits. moscow is in need of grain, technology and equipment and they must supply these things as much as possible. the soviet union wants to sell its stale shoddy products and western nations must welcome them in order to prove their desire for "detente". to quote the soviet journal "party life," organ of the soviet revisionist party, this means "all-round economic cooperation", "consolidating detente materially".

what are the soviet revisionists up to in trotting out this trash?

by singing the tune of "materialization of detente", the brezhnev clique is aimed among others at soliciting long-term trade credits from the western nations by exploiting their eagerness to expand exports in order to shake off their economic crises. in this way, the soviet revisionists can import technology, equipment, grain and fodder to give a shot in the arm to their hard-pressed economy resulting from feverish arms expansion and war preparations so as to continue the accelerated militarization of their national economy. the soviet journal "life abroad" brazenly admitted: "under the conditions of detente", "the division of labour with capitalist nations" will enable the soviet union to "solve still more effectively the question of economic construction".

in order to get long-term trade credits from the west, the soviet union openly declared that "it is inconceivable to go without loans in the development of economic cooperation". it has even asked the west to supply it with funds and equipment to exploit soviet natural resources and repay them with soviet products.

n.s. patolichev, soviet minister of foreign trade, said that this "form of cooperation" was favorable to accelerated exploitation of natural resources in the soviet union, speedy development of certain departments and expansion of the soviet export. bigwigs in the kremlin have run hither and thither to this end. according to reports of the 38th (1975) issue of the soviet weekly "new times", in the recent period up to last september-october, the soviet union had obtained 8,800 million dollars of credits from france, britain, italy, japan and canada. "tass" disclosed last march that the soviet union would solicit 8,700 million u.s. dollars of credits from france, britain, west german, japan and italy in the tenth five-year plan period.

the soviet union has also imported large quantities of grain and fodder from the west. statistics shows that in last year alone, the soviet union purchased 28 million tons of grain from the west to make up for the shortfall in last year's disastrous harvest and to be used for war preparations.

the second purpose of the brezhnev clique's argument for "materialization of detente" is to create a false appearance of "detente" to lull its adversaries and cover up its expansionist schemes by taking advantage of the appeasement psychology and desire for "detente" of certain personages in the west through the propaganda of "economic co-operation". since the conclusion of "the european security conference", the soviet propaganda machines have repeatedly proclaimed that "economic cooperation" is "directly linked" with political climate, and that the series of agreements on bilateral economic and technical cooperation between the soviet union and the western countries "promoted in no small degree the deepening of the process of detente and the healthiness of international political climate". these assertions disclosed moscow's intention to play up "detente" under the cover of "economic cooperation". as is well-known, the soviet revisionists have stretched their tentacles everywhere and intensified the rivalry for world hegemony under the smokescreen of "detente".

the third purpose of the brezhnev clique's preaching of the "materialization of detente" is under the pretext of "economic cooperation" to sow dissention between the u.s. and its allies and undermine the u.s. position in western europe, a key point of its contention with the united states.

in consistently peddling the so-called "all-european cooperation" in recent years, the soviet press has stated: "the economic potentialities of greater europe have far outstripped any other areas or continents". it also noted that the industry of west european nations

is "operating under the conditions of cut-throat competition" with american firms and that the "growing difficulties experienced by western europe" have been brought about by the "'trojan horses' of the u.s. monopoly organisations, which have trampled europe underfoot". it added that "if all-european economic cooperation" can be "fully developed", "the hope of survival (for west european industry) in competition" will "greatly increase" and that "those who are now plotting for the establishment of 'leadership' in western europe will never be able to gain such 'leadership' here". these remarks unmistakably reveal the intention of this superpower to expel its counterpart from europe and to make west european nations serve as chips on the chessboard of contention for world hegemony.

the kremlin new tsars' hypocrisy is heightening the vigilance of the people, who have come to realize that moscow's "materialization of detente" is a trap laid in the guise of "mutual benefit and cooperation" to take advantage of the weaknesses of its rival to pave the way for its arms expansion, war preparations and political infiltration and reinforce its position in the global trial of strength with u.s. imperialism. although the soviet revisionists have made painstaking efforts to don an attractive garb on the "materialization of detente", the west is increasingly vigilant as to what the soviet revisionists are actually after. this has been pointed out time and again by recent public opinion in western europe and the united states. actually, "detente" itself is a hoax and those who are peddling "materialization" are even more vicious in their motives. a vender lacking both sincerity in "detente" and "materials" hawks at the top of his voice what he calls the "materialization of detente". this is bound to arouse strong suspicions from the people.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Minister of Federal Republic of Germany Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1976)

hans matthoefer, minister for research and technology of the federal republic of germany, and his party arrived in peking by air this evening at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

they were greeted at the airport by wang kuang-wei, leading member of the host academy, liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the academy, and leading members of departments concerned chien san-chiang and sung yi-feng.

present were rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, and mrs. marianne lapper, cultural counsellor of the embassy here.

Peking Banquet Honors Minister of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1976)

entrusted by kuo mo-jo, president of the academy of sciences of china, leading member of the academy wang kuang-wei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of hans matthoefer, minister for research and technology of the federal republic of germany, his party and accompanying correspondents.

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany, was among the guests.

present were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu chung-yang, chien san-chiang, chou hua-sheng, hsu wei-chin, lu tzu-lin and chu yung-hsing.

wang kuang-wei met and had a friendly talk with minister hans matthoefer and his party this morning.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Nordic Council Supports Iceland's Right to 200-Mile Fishing Zone

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 1, 1976)

the presidium of the nordic council yesterday issued a statement in copenhagen supporting the icelandic people's just struggle in defence of their 200-mile fishing zone, according to a report from the danish capital.

the statement says, "the presidium of the nordic council declares that the nordic people are deeply concerned about the conflict that has burst out between britain and iceland on the issue of fishing within the established 200-mile limits." "the presidium is convinced that the utilization of maritime resources is of vital importance to the subsistence of the fraternal icelandic people and that it is necessary to adopt measures to ensure that these resources are not exhausted."

the statement also says, "the presence of british naval vessels in icelandic waters is an obstacle to a peaceful solution", therefore, "the vessels should be withdrawn in order to ease the finding of a solution for the parties involved."

the nordic council is formed by sweden, norway, denmark, iceland and finland for strengthening their cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. its 24th session opened in copenhagen on february 28 and will conclude on march 4.

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****
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Revolutionary Torrent Cannot Be Stemmed

- Report on a visit to learn from the July 21 Workers' University of Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

by

the study group sent by Tsinghua University and Peking University to the July 21 University of Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 1, 1976)

According to the instructions of the Party committees of Tsinghua University and Peking University, in the middle of January twelve comrades from our two universities went to the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant for visit and study. We held discussions with the leadership, master workmen, students, teachers and graduates of the July 21 Workers' University. We also went to visit and learn from the Shanghai Glass Bottle Plant No. 10 and other units. Throughout the period of visit and study, we were warmly received by the leading comrades of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and its relevant departments as well as the Party committees, master workmen, teachers and students of other units. The comrades of our two universities and the July 21 Workers' University said: In the upsurge of the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, as we meet again in Shanghai, we feel that our relations are even more cordial. It is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that links us closely together.

The Party committees of the two universities have sent us to Shanghai to learn from the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and other fraternal units their experience in running the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is for the purpose of

deepening our understanding in the great significance of the current movement, thoroughly exposing the reactionary essence of the reactionary program with "the three instructions as the key link" cast forth by that unrepentant capitalist roader, deepening the criticism of all kinds of absurd arguments of revisionism, and seizing a thoroughgoing victory in this struggle. Study itself is a component of this struggle.

Through study, we have learned a very profound lesson in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. We deeply feel that Chairman Mao's brilliant "July 21 instruction" is peerlessly wise and correct, that the July 21 Workers' University run according to the "July 21 instruction" has strong vitality, and that it is a red banner on the educational front.

However, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party desperately opposes and attacks the July 21 University. He nonsensically says that the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant "is a form but not the sole form....and the July 21 University cannot take the place of an ordinary university." He openly disparages the July 21 road taken by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers as a form, in a vain attempt to negate the universal significance of Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction" to the revolution in education, describe this new thing of the July 21 Workers' University as something else, and direct the spearhead at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This has precisely exposed that that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party is extremely hostile to and very much afraid of the July 21 road.

The more that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party opposes the July 21 Workers' University, the more we must learn from it, praise it and publicize it!

In the course of our visit and study, we have been most profoundly educated in four respects:

I. To Run the School As a Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, It Is Necessary To Take Class Struggle As the Key Link

What should be taken as the key link in running school? The basic experience of the July 21 Workers' University that has been run for seven years tells us that it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link. The birth, development and growth of the July 21 Workers' University in heated class struggle and the two-line struggle is an effective criticism of this revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link" advertised by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party.

On July 21, 1968, the great leader Chairman Mao made public his brilliant "July 21 instruction": "It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine

Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." The July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant was started in accord with this instruction of Chairman Mao's. In the past seven years, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Party committee of the plant, they at all times took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, and strove to run the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The seven years they have gone through are seven years of combat in which the July 21 road has been unswervingly followed.

In these seven years, many heated struggles developed around a series of fundamental questions: Should the July 21 Workers' University be run? According to the outlook of which class should it be run? What kind of people should be trained? Through which road should they be trained? Should the orientation of the revolution in education be adhered to? In these seven years, they at all times persistently carried out what ran counter to the revisionist line in education in those seventeen years and the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in society, and adhered to the orientation of the revolution in education.

In 1972, a gust of evil wind signifying the backlash of revisionism was whipped up in society. Some people attacked the July 21 Workers' University as "the tail of a rabbit that cannot be long." Some people also attacked the organization of teaching in combination with typical products by the July 21 Workers' University as "pragmatism," "the ultra-Left trend of thought" "with heavy top but shallow root." Proceeding from negating the organization of teaching in conjunction with typical tasks, the bourgeoisie made a fuss about the quality of teaching. Their aim was to negate the July 21 Workers' University and to tamper with the orientation of the revolution in education. Quoting them, "you must come over to our side." In essence, this was a vain attempt to switch the July 21 Workers' University to the orbit of bourgeois education.

When the struggle was most violent, the Party committee of the plant once again studied Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction," and felt that this was not just a quarrel over the quality of teaching, but a serious class struggle. It was necessary to brave the storm of class struggle, stem this gust of evil wind of revisionist backlash, and cling to the orientation of the revolution in education. They closely relied on the workers of the whole plant to run study classes for workers and cadres to counter-attack the revisionist backlash. They studied again and again Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction" and series of instructions on the revolution in education and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism to unify thinking, distinguish the orientation and resist the pressure. It was they who spoke first at the meeting organized by the Shanghai Municipal Committee for exchanging experience in the revolution in education, and fired the first salvo against this revisionist backlash.

After striking back at the revisionist backlash, the July 21 Workers' University made new and bigger strides along the road of Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction." However, the struggle was not over. In the months

of July, August and September last year, that gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in society again pounded against the July 21 Workers' University. The bourgeoisie and especially the capitalist roaders still on the move vainly attempted to strangle this new thing of the July 21 Workers' University in no time.

In July last year, at the conference of the July 21 Workers' University for exchanging experience in the revolution in education convened by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, that concocter of absurd arguments in education circles showed all kinds of animosities to this new thing of the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, and devised all ways and means to undermine and make trouble at this conference. With a vicious object in view, he attacked the selection of students from among the workers by the July 21 Workers' University as "a departure from the working class." The leadership of the school and the workers promptly struck back. After the conference, he again attacked: "At present, the factory has been turned into a society and has to do everything itself. For example, the July 21 Workers' University....The present-day enterprises are unlike enterprises. With a factory turned into society, the factory cannot be properly run." Why did they dare to attack so frenziedly the July 21 road and strangle this new things of the July 21 Workers' University with all ways and means? Because they were backed and encouraged by their chief backer--that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party who first held up the big stick to strangle the July 21 University. Having someone to fall back upon, they fearlessly served as the vanguard in the Right-deviation reversal of verdicts.

Under the leadership of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Party committee of the Machine Tools Plant, the comrades-in-arms of the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant worked against the Right-deviation reversal of verdicts. They put forward the battle cry, "Run the factory as a big communist school," and successively set up political and spare-time schools. Schools were run at the factory level, in workshops as well as in shifts and teams. They ran not only the engineering department but also the department of arts as well as political work and writing classes. Schools were run at lower and lower levels, and were welcomed more and more by the workers. They effectively struck back at this gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Looking back over the fighting course of the past seven years, the Party committee of the plant told us with deep understanding: Although our school is run in a "sand pit" (referring to the factory), the "sand pit" is not a vacuum. There are storms outside the "sand pit" and struggle within it. Meanwhile, it must be noted that the July 21 Workers' University run by the factory is a socialist new thing; it does not drop from the skies, but is set up on the old soil. Consequently it is also unavoidable that it would have the traces of the old school. If class struggle is not taken as the key link, the new school also would take the old road, and the students of the workers' university also could change and go over. Boiling down, "only by firmly grasping this key link of class struggle can the revolution in education forge ahead!"

This basic experience of the July 21 Workers' University has taught us a very profound lesson. It makes us understand that Tsinghua University and Peking University are places with a greater concentration of intellectuals and with the soil and conditions for breeding the bourgeoisie. If unproperly run, they would take the old road and restoration would appear. We certainly must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end!

II. To Run the School As a Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, It Is Essential To Have the Leadership of the Working Class and the Participation of the Working Masses

The leadership of the working class over the school is the fundamental guarantee for carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and running the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The comrades of the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant hold that the running of the July 21 Workers' University by the factory at the "sand pit" is a favorable condition for properly running the university according to the proletarian outlook. However, it is one thing to have this favorable condition, and it is quite another thing whether or not its role can be brought into full play. Therefore, they pay great attention to strengthening the leadership of the Party and the leadership of the working class, and mobilize the working masses to participate in the revolution in education. All important problems of the revolution in education have to be discussed by the broad working masses before decisions are made. On July 21 every year, the Party committee have to mobilize the workers of the whole plant to study Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction," sum up the experience of the revolution in education, look for differences and formulate measures. This has become the system.

There have been set up in all workshops leading groups to take charge of the revolution in education. Each group is headed by a principal responsible member of the Party organization, and the representatives of the working masses and graduates from the workers' college take part in the discussion and study of educational revolution work. The workshops also take educational revolution work as an important content for incorporation into their annual work plans. These measures insure that all work of the school and all links of education are not alienated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that the road of the "July 21 instruction" is followed in every step. They put the organization of leading bodies, the selection of school principals and teachers, the reform of the enrollment and distribution of students, the transformation of students' thinking, the formulation of teaching plans, the start of mass criticism in the academic sphere and the reform of teaching material under the leadership of the working class and the supervision of the working masses.

Chairman Mao points out that in a school "the most important problem is the selection of the school principal and teachers, and the formulation of the educational policy."

First, the Party committee of the plant laid a vigorous hold on the building of leading bodies in the school, and selected and sent comrades who showed a high awareness of the line and gave a good account of themselves politically to join the leading bodies. The selected personnel of leading bodies were firmly established by means of nomination by the masses, approval by the Party committee and announcement on the scarlet roll. The working masses also wrote a letter of appointment on a sheet of scarlet paper, and beat gongs and drums to invite Comrade Chang Mei-hua, Party committee secretary of the plant, to serve as the principal of the July 21 Workers' University. Even the teachers of the Workers' University were nominated by the masses after due discussion, approved by the Party committee of the plant and announced on the scarlet roll.

On the question of enrollment and distribution of students, they firmly followed the "July 21 instruction" which stipulated that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." The ladder of "studying in order to become officials" was thus removed. At the time of assigning work to the first term of graduates, some comrades were of the opinion that since they represented the first group of workers' college students trained by us, they should be given the title of technicians and assigned to the technical departments of factories to transform the original technical ranks. Later, the masses were mobilized to discuss the matter, but the workers of the workshops said that this was not in conformity with the spirit of the "July 21 instruction." They held that the running of universities in accord with the "July 21 instruction" was not just for training a few worker-technicians, and the more important thing was to fundamentally restrict bourgeois rights, narrow the three major differences, and abolish the irrational phenomena of requiring "the technicians to work with their pens and the workers with their hands," and "the technicians to enforce and the workers to observe the laws laid down by the architects," thus enabling physical labor and mental labor to be embodied in the same person. If there were large numbers of such persons who were able to make drawings with their pens and carry out work with their hands and were able to take up both physical and mental labor available to take up the practice of production, it would be possible to greatly narrow the difference between physical labor and mental labor, and gradually reduce the number of tehcnicians detached from production. Plenty of technical work could thus be completed at the lower level, and this was also for occupying and transforming the superstructure. Based on the opinions of the broad working masses, the graduates returned to their original units to serve as workers after graduation.

Chairman Mao points out in his "July 21 instruction," "It is essential to shorten the length of schooling and revolutionize education." The comrades of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant seriously implement this instruction. They resolutely shatter the conventions of the old school, and in accord with the principle of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, organize teaching in combination with typical tasks.

For the sake of strengthening the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres of teaching, they have vigorously laid hold of revolutionary mass criticism in the academic sphere and carried out the reform

of teaching material. Over the past few years, they have compiled with their own hands all the teaching materials, comprising more than four million characters. The teaching materials compiled by them have their salient features. All teaching materials are compiled by "three-in-one combination" units with the worker-technicians as the mainstay and with the participation of workers and teachers. "The masses are the real heroes." The most salient feature of the teaching materials compiled by them is that they are new in ideology, in system and in content, and no traces of "scissors plus paste" can be observed.

Taking the teaching material "Design and Building of Grinding Machines" for example, only six full-time workers took part in the compilation of it, but actually over 80 people had a part to play in its compilation through supplying themes. Among them many were veteran workers with rich practical experience. After work, some veteran master workmen used their oiled hands to write down in a hurry their own practical experience and insights, and braved the rains to deliver their notes to the compilation unit. The compilers also went deep into the midst of workshops to sum up the practical experience of the working masses for raising to the plane of theory and for incorporation into the teaching materials.

This way of summing up the practical experience and inventions and creations of the working masses with wholehearted eagerness has not only greatly renewed the contents of teaching materials but also given the students a course of education in the materialist conception of history. The revolutionary nature, practicality and advanced nature of the teaching materials are thus better manifested and are unanimously acclaimed by the worker-students, workers and revolutionary technicians.

The important experience of the broad working masses of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in conducting education according to the physiognomy of the proletariat and running the school as a brand-new socialist college profoundly explains the universal law governing the exercise of leadership by those who know nothing of the trade over those who know the ropes, and the great truth that "to realize the proletarian revolution in education, there must be the leadership of the working class." For the purpose of carrying out activities in reversal of verdicts and restoration, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party invariably are frenziedly opposed to the exercise of leadership by the working class. That repentant capitalist roader within the Party nonsensically says that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." The concocters of absurd arguments in educational circles clamor for "leadership by outsiders who are enthusiasts in science" in a vain attempt to oppose and do away with the leadership of the working class, so that their gang of caitalist roaders who are enthusiastic in the practice of revisionism could control the educational battlefront and once again turn the school into the tool of the bourgeoisie for exercising dictatorship over the proletariat. This is entirely wishful thinking!

III. Persist in Putting Proletarian Politics in Command, Place the Transformation of Students' Thinking Above All Kinds of Work, and Train Staunch Fighters To Combat and Guard Against Revisionism

The seven years after the founding of the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant are not only seven years of fighting, but also the seven years in which a generation of new people has sturdily matured. Over the course of seven years, this school has trained for the proletariat a large number of intellectuals of the working class. At present, the first and second terms of graduates are fighting with vigor and vitality, and have become fresh troops in the three great revolutions. According to statistics, among the 110 graduates from this plant, ten have volunteered to leave Shanghai for the hinterland to aid construction, and 72 are serving as workers. Eighty percent of them have become members of the contingent of worker-theorists. The maturing of this group of new forces has greatly strengthened the technical ranks of the working class and further increased and advanced the superiority of the working class. The working class has really emerged suddenly from a humble position into an honorable position!

After coming to this place, we can hear everywhere praises lavished by people on college students of the working class, and see everywhere the products designed and made by the students of the July 21 Workers' University themselves as well as the fruits of their technical innovations. Fifty-eight new products have been designed and made by the first two terms of graduates alone. The students of the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant are capable of consciously fighting for restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing the three major differences. During their period of study, they constantly return to their workshops to take part in productive labor, and after graduation, they immediately go back to take up the practice of production.

Before the great cultural revolution, however, individual students more deeply poisoned by the revisionist line in education did not follow this course. After going to university, some people thought that they were one cut above the others. They were divorced from labor and the masses, and had their minds bent on becoming the spiritual aristocracy. What a sharp contrast!

The graduates of the July 21 Workers' University have left us with an unforgettable impression. They are the backbone force in the study of theory, the vanguard in combating and guarding against revisionism, trail-blazers in technical revolution, and pace-setters in learning from Tach'ing in industry.

Shen Kuan-sung, a graduate of the first term, was originally a fitter in an electrical appliances workshop. He made up his mind to be a fighter fighting for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He dared to wage struggle against revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the erroneous trend of thought. He had more than once put up large-character posters together with other comrades to criticize the influence of the revisionist line in running enterprises and the idea of bourgeois rights. When he graduated, the leadership of the plant let him join other comrades to design China's first digit-control cam grinding machine. This grinding machine was a product urgently needed by the state as well as a more complicated product that was technically more difficult to build. Before the great cultural revolution, two technicians had taken up a product simpler than that without success. Faced with so difficult a task, would they dare to

take it up? And how? Some people suggested that proper designing would insure the fulfillment of the task. Shen Kuan-sung and other comrades did not agree with this view because although this was the easier way, it could not meet the need in production. They decided to adopt advanced techniques, and looked upon the trial-production of this grinding machine as a political battle fought by the proletariat to occupy the technical field. Shen Kuan-sung himself took up the work of designing in general the electrical appliances. He closely relied upon the masses, surmounted one obstacle after another, and finally finished designing and building this advanced grinding machine. At present, it has been put in production on a small scale.

Veteran worker Wu Yung-chang, a graduate of the first term, was originally a turner. After graduation, he was assigned to the bearing section of a workshop. He successively took up seven kinds of work and was for a time assigned to auxiliary work such as sweeping the floor and transporting parts. He went where he was needed, and worked diligently without complaints despite hardships and criticisms. He accomplished advanced deeds which were not ordinarily expected of an "ordinary worker." Later he was appointed as a construction worker, but he still did not stay away from manual labor. When he noticed in the workshop that the parts for machine spindles called for heavy processing, which relied on manpower to feed material, was low in efficiency and involved great intensity of labor, he worked together with the workers to design and build a mechanical arm which was deeply welcomed by the workers.

Why was the July 21 Workers' University able to bring up such college students of a new type with socialist consciousness? Comrade Chang Mei-hua, secretary of the Party committee of the plant, told us with deep understanding: The fundamental issue is to persist in putting proletarian politics in command, taking class struggle as the key link, and placing the transformation of the thinking of the worker-students above all kinds of work. In this connection they have rich experience.

For the sake of training students into laborers with socialist consciousness and culture, this school has stipulated, according to the suggestions of the broad working masses, that students graduating from the workers' college are not given titles, are not issued with diplomas and are not paid higher wages. Meanwhile, for the sake of enabling the students not to stay away from the practice of production while studying in school, the school has also stipulated the system of "participating in labor at fixed intervals" and "returning to shifts teams at fixed intervals to report their state of thinking," thus insuring that the students will spend one-third of their time to go deep into the midst of reality to participate in labor, "will not reduce the smell of oil on their hands, will constantly hear the humming of machines, will not part physically with labor, and will not be mentally alienated from working masses" during the period of study.

These "three nots" and "two fixed intervals" are set forth entirely for the purpose of countering the revisionist line in education of those 17 years, and are effective criticism of "giving offices to those who excel in learning" and "studying in order to become officials." What is more important is that the students are educated in light of the ideological conditions that could have appeared at different times during their period of study in school.

When the students first came to school, they were taught to adopt a correct attitude toward study and to clearly understand the object of study. Each student was issued by the school with a copy of expositions by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education. The first lesson was to study Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction," "May 7 instruction" and "July 30 instruction." Old workers and old poor peasants were also invited to contrast their past sufferings with today's happiness, and worker-technicians were asked to tell the history of the two-line struggle within the factory, so as to heighten the students' class consciousness and arouse their determination in learning from the revolution.

After they came to school for education, they were taught to correctly handle the relationship between political and vocational work in the course of study; taught to grasp the linking of theory with reality in the course of open-door education; taught to grasp the continuation of the revolution throughout the three years; and taught to wholeheartedly serve the people prior to graduation.

The use of political and theoretical lessons as effective tools for transforming the students' thinking in close conjunction with actual class struggle is an important experience of the July 21 Workers' University in conducting ideological and political work. Six volumes of Marxist-Leninist works and the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung are used as basic teaching material for conducting political lessons. In accordance with the needs of the situation and tasks and in accordance with the different characteristics of different periods, the relevant contents are constantly selected for study, and political lessons are vividly and vigorously taught. The study of political and theoretical lessons is closely linked with the two-line struggle in the school, with class struggle in the plant, and with investigations in society.

Another experience of the July 21 Workers' University in work to transform the students' thinking lies in bringing into full play all positive factors and making everybody carry out ideological work.

Chairman Mao teaches us that ideologial and political work "should be controlled by the Communist Party, by the Communist Youth League, by school principals, and especially by teachers." The July 21 Workers' University has precisely followed this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's, and when problems arise in the thinking of students, they are controlled not only by Party and CYL organizations, but also by the broad masses of master workmen. All great debates in the school are attended not only by the school leadership but also by the Party committee secretary of the plant, and the workers of the whole plant must also be organized to participate in them Here, the task of the teachers of political lessons is not only to teach properly political lessons, but more importantly to properly carry out the work of transforming the students' thinking. Ideological work for students is not only the business of teachers of political lessons but also the business of teachers of vocational lessons. Here, the students and teachers are really like comrades-in-arms in the same trench forming an indivisible whole. For the sake of giving stronger guidance, the teachers rise early

and retire late, and they even move over to the students' dormitories. As the teachers help the students, they are at the same time also educated through their own contacts with the students.

The Shanghai Machine Tools Plant firmly carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persistently puts proletarian politics in command, takes class struggle as the key link, and puts the transformation of the students' thinking above all kinds of work. It has brought up a group of new people who are both Red and vocationally proficient for the Party and the people, and written a brand-new page in the history of proletarian education! This is a song of triumph for Chairman Mao's educational line and an effective criticism of that gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party.

IV. Chairman Mao's "July 21 Instruction" Penetrates Deep into People's Mind, and Flowers of the Revolution in Education Come into Bloom

The Party committee of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant holds that for the sake of further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing the three major differences and promoting revolution in the realm of the superstructure, it is also necessary to enhance as a whole the broad working masses politically, culturally and technically. Under the leadership of the Party committee, all forms of spare-time schools and training classes are constantly consolidated and developed. At present, one-third of the staff members and workers in the whole plant are taking part in different forms of spare-time studies. According to statistics, since 1968, there have been more than 5,700 participants in all forms of spare-time studies. Quoting the workers' words, "the more we run them, the more we want to run them and the more we dare to run them." All comrades in the plant pay attention to concern themselves with education, and all of them are educated.

Every flower heralds the blossoming of ten thousand flowers. In Shanghai, factory-run July 21 workers' universities have come into bloom like the riotous wild flowers in the mountains. The big plants run July 21 universities independently, and the small plants jointly run them. There are also company-run July 21 workers' universities. At present, more than 1,400 July 21 workers' universities have been set up. Spare-time universities, spare-time schools and political, cultural, technical and other training classes have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain to present a scene of vitality and prosperity.

Besides the spare-time universities run by various factories, there is also the Shanghai Municipal Spare-Time University of Technology which has set up branches in ten districts in Shanghai. They now operate 94 classes of all descriptions and enroll more than 4,400 students. In compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolution in education, the Spare-Time University of Technology jumps clear of the old conventions in education and strives to run schools as propaganda stations for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, stations for exchange of experience in learning from Tach'ing in industry, and stations for the popularization of new techniques. They are deeply welcomed by the broad working masses in the whole municipality.

Shanghai's television education is aimed at the workers, peasants and soldiers, as well as the educated young people sent to mountains and the countryside. It is received and viewed by various units and organizations. Viewed by more than 150,000 people, it has become "the university with the greatest number of students in Shanghai."

Started in 1974, Shanghai's correspondence education is mainly aimed at the educated youth sent to mountains and the countryside. Shanghai has sent more than one million educated youth to mountains and the countryside. Besides the suburbs of the municipality, they are more centrally distributed in five provinces, including Heilungkiang, Kirin and Anhwei. To meet the needs of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, these young people are urgently in need of study. How to meet their need for study to serve the three revolutionary movements in the countryside has become an urgent task on the educational front. The comrades of institutions of higher learning in Shanghai hold that "the proper running of correspondence education is a practical action in support of the educated youth sent to mountains and the countryside, and is the duty of institutions of higher learning." "Without paying attention to the growth of educated youth, they are unfit to be described as proletarian universities. This is an important question of principle involving the serving of the economic base by the superstructure." Various schools have released and transferred teachers to organize correspondence education for serving the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Correspondence education is deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated youth sent to mountains and the countryside.

These spare-time universities, spare-time schools, short-course training classes, correspondence classes and diverse forms of education have their striking features.

First, they are run for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, for restricting bourgeois rights and for narrowing the three major differences.

For example, correspondence education had also been run before the great cultural revolution, but under the rule of the revisionist line, it merely provided a brickbat for some people to part with the countryside and collective labor through studying in order to become officials. At that time, correspondence education was run for "uprooting" the system. At present, it is run to enable the educated youth to strike root in the countryside. A certain educated youth had been enrolled by a certain college in Shanghai. His relative went to see him and wanted to get him go to college. He said, "The countryside has a greater need of me." "Here, I have attended three universities: I have spent a term with the electrical engineering class and a term with the farm irrigation class of the Correspondence University. What is more important is that I have attended a 'rural socialist university'." He thus insisted on making revolution in the vast countryside, and made up his mind to serve as a "rock at the bottom for filling in the gulf of three major differences."

The second characteristic is that schools are run in close combination with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements for serving the

socialist economic base. In order to train backbone theorists, it is necessary to run Marxist-Leninist reading classes and writing classes. In order to read and translate data in foreign languages, it is necessary to run foreign language classes. A short-course training class can also be run for a technical innovation or a new product. As determined by needs, the educational system can last from several months to one or two years.

For example, the Shanghai Glass Bottle Plant No. 10 is a small factory with only 150 or more workers. In the old society, the conditions of labor in a glass factory were very poor. After liberation, with the workers becoming the masters, the conditions of labor had improved considerably but were still rather poor. For the sake of solving problems in mechanization and automation, a university class was set up. Among the students, besides a few veteran workers, the rest were all young workers. They worked as they studied and conducted research, and finally brought into being an automatic production line supervised by industrial television and controlled by computers. In the past, a unit of machine took seven persons to operate, but at present, each person can look after two units of machines. Before the great cultural revolution, this plant incurred losses at the rate of over 30,000 yuan per annum, but in 1974, it surrendered to the higher level profits in the amount of 530,000 yuan.

What is more important, through conducting education, there have been conspicuous changes in the spiritual outlook of people, and a generation of new people is sturdily maturing. This spare-time university class has also admitted students sent by fraternal units in Tientsin, Peking, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and other provinces and municipalities. This university class has neither tall buildings, nor "great masters," nor teaching apparatus for special purposes. It purely relies on Chairman Mao's educational thought to run itself with flying colors under the leadership of the Party organization of the plant. People call it an "extraordinary university."

Comrades who went there for visit and study remarked with deep feelings: "Your university is really like sending charcoal in the snow." "You are really of a high level and have many communist factors." "On our return, we also intend to run a similar university and are able to do so!" From these touching facts, we see that Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction" is matchlessly wise and correct. Provided we cast away the ideological shackles of bourgeois "standardization," discard the "molds" of old universities and resolutely follow the July 21 road, we can train at a high speed for the working class an immense contingent of intellectuals of high quality to serve the socialist economic base.

The third characteristic is that the "three-in-one combination" of teaching, production and scientific research is developing in the orientation of "a factory is a school and a school is also a factory."

Marx pointed out, "The combination of productive labor with intellectual culture and physical culture is not only a method for raising social production, but also the sole method for bringing up men of all-round development." In compliance with Marx's teaching, they closely link productive labor with education, and run the university class as a teaching unit as well as a production unit and a scientific experiment unit. The students take part

in productive labor as usual during the period of study. This can insure their proper attending the main course of class struggle without alienating themselves from the working masses. The workshops assign the university class the teaching tasks together with the production and scientific research tasks, thus closely linking teaching, scientific research and production. Production tasks are fulfilled, production techniques are raised, and men of all-round development are also trained.

Through our study in Shanghai over the short period of little more than ten days, we see once again the boundlessly broad prospects of the proletarian revolution in education from the vigorous development of July 21 workers' universities and diverse forms of education in Shanghai. We see that the great leader Chairman Mao's great call for building an immense new contingent of proletarian intellectuals is in the course of being implemented. We see that a generation of new communists is sturdily maturing. Faced with this excellent situation, the revolutionary people are dancing with joy, but those restoration zealots bitterly hate and are mortally afraid of this situation. That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party goes so far as to baldly attack the July 21 workers' university in a vain attempt to disparage the brilliance of Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction" and strangle such a new thing as the July 21 workers' university that has some communist factors. They hate it so much because Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction" points out the road to restrict bourgeois rights, narrow the three major differences, and block the bourgeois thoroughfare to the restoration of capitalism in the superstructure through the school. Wind and thunder are stirring; flags and banners are flying. Taking class struggle as the key link and following the road of Chairman Mao's "July 21 instruction" has become an irresistible trend of historical development which nobody can arrest.

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Who Is "the Blind" and "the Deaf"

by

Kao Lu (高 路)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Jan. 28, 1976)

There is a kind of absurd arguments in educational circles saying that the students would become "the blind" and "the deaf" because schools no longer teach optics and acoustics nowadays.

This is really a sensational talk for intimidating people!

According to this kind of logic, before the appearance of optics and acoustics, wouldn't it be that mankind could but linger in the long night of dead silence? In the world today, there are still millions of people who have no chance of learning physics. Aren't all of the "masses" blind and deaf? This is a distortion of the human history and the vilification of the working people. It is the fallacy of "science above all else" and "intellectual culture above all else."

Then, are there "blind" and "deaf" people of this kind? The answer is in the positive. However, this kind of people do not come from our socialist schools but are precisely the unique products of the old educational system which this kind of people have strived to uphold. Chairman Mao points out, "The absence of a correct political viewpoint is just like the absence of the soul." In the "seventeen years" under the domination of the revisionist line in education, although the students lauded by the bourgeoisie as the "top-notch" learned very thoroughly the principles of optics and acoustics and scored full marks in every vocational course, yet in the acute class struggle and two-line struggle, they could not distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism with their eyes nor could they hear the sabres of the enemies at home and abroad rattling with their ears. Are they not politically the blind and the deaf?

Some of the children of the workers and peasants are like the students of that old agricultural college in the film Breaking with Old Ideas. After only a few years in college, they despise the clothes sewn by their poor-peasant mothers stitch by stitch and ignore the serious and thoughtful words of their mothers. Such change in the sense of sight and hearing is the disease of class blindness and deafness.

This reminds us of a story in The Collection of Bizarre Stories of Liao Chai: There was an "intelligent and beautiful" "girl of Ch'ang Chih" who became a little "puppet" "running errands" for a Taoist priest because her heart and soul had been removed by the latter. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, hadn't some youths who were full of vitality and vigor also become puppets who had lost their souls and sense of sight and hearing after they were molded and cultivated by the old schools? Those modern "Taoist priests of Ch'ang Chih" who look upon the restoration of capitalism as their duties are precisely trying to turn them into their docile tools!

In order to run the school as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and train workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, our schools surely have to guide our students to properly attend courses in socialist culture and make an effort in laying hold of all cultural and scientific knowledge they should master. How could we just pay the attention to optics and acoustics? However, they must first properly attend this main course of class struggle, and learn the science of Marxism properly. With this political telescope and microscope of Marxism, we not only can feel the pulse of the era when "the five continents are rocking" but also can "hear the cracking thunder in the noiseless place." We not only can see through everything but also can foresee the future. This cannot be compared by any miraculous "ears that could hear sounds miles away" and "deva-sight," any sensitive acoustic and optical instruments. We launch the proletarian educational revolution precisely for the purpose of turning the students into people who are Red and expert, and have sharp eyes and ears.

Lu Hsün once said, "If one performs some wicked deeds to show the incompetence of his opponent, he is only bringing his own wickedness to light." People who believe in the theory of "self-made," "blind" and "deaf" persons cudgel their brains to smear the revolution in education in order to restore the old educational system and continue to manufacture group after group of "blind" and "deaf" persons. This is the wickedness in the depths of their soul. They could not see that after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, "past scenes are transformed" on the educational battlefront nor could they hear the millions of the masses "returning amid triumphant song and laughter." Chairman Mao has bitterly denounced the Right opportunists saying that "they are blind and all that appear before them is darkness. Sometimes, they even go so far as to stand truth on his head and call black white." At present, the makers of the theory of "the blind" and "the deaf" in educational circles are precisely such blind and deaf people who look but see nothing, and listen but hear nothing!

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Talking About the Use of One Hand

by

Chih Ch'ing (志青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 29, 1975)

An intellectual youth came from Shanghai to settle down in a production team in T'ungtzu county, Kweichow province. At the beginning, the production team sent him to apply manure. Reluctantly, he worked for a while. As he went home after work, he hurriedly washed his hands with hot water and soap again and again. He even dared not use his hands to hold the rice bowl. So, when he applied manure the next time, he used only his left hand and left free his right hand for meals. When the poor and lower-middle peasants noticed this, they warmly helped him saying: Farm crop is like a flower that lives on fertilizer. In building socialism, we find our two hands insufficient. Why do you keep one hand unused? Hearing this, he blushed. After this, he seriously read and studied, made an effort to transform his world outlook, rushed for the filthy and heavy tasks, and no longer kept one hand unused. When he returned from work, he also turned the mills, carried water and healed the sick for the poor and lower-middle peasants. He thus found even his two hands could not cope with everything. Later, he was appraised by the masses as the labor model and made the leader of the production team.

The course from the use of only one hand to the use of two hands and then to the realization that even two hands are not enough has vividly shown the profound change in the thought of this educated youth. The key problem lies in the change of world outlook. Without changing the world outlook, bourgeois ideas would get the upper hand, and one would abhor fatigue and filthy work, would "use one hand in work." With the world outlook changed, proletarian ideas would get the upper hand, everything would be greatly different, and one would vigorously practice socialism.

It is not an easy thing to change the world outlook, and a protracted and painful period of steeling is called for. Educated youths have to be tempered in many ways and there would be plenty of ideological struggles after they came to the countryside from the cities. In order to correctly solve the questions of how to deal with the poor and lower-middle peasants, how to deal with productive labor, and how to deal with the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we must use proletarian ideas to fight the old traditional ideas, and use two hands instead of only one. During the interval, there will be ideological struggle and perhaps many sleepless nights. When one feels that even two hands are not enough, one has made a leap in thought.

Although the change in world outlook is not an easy task, we believe that with the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the leadership of the Party, and the re-education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of educated youths surely can gradually bring this change into realization.

REVOLUTIONARY SUCCESSORS

Tientsin Primary and Middle Schools Train Revolutionary Successors

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 3, 1976)

the tientsin primary and middle schools have been carrying out chairman mao's line in developing the educational revolution, in making the schools an instrument for proletarian dictatorship and in training proletarian revolutionary successors.

in contrast to the revisionist concept of "placing intellectual training first", these schools persevere in putting the remoulding of the students' ideology in first place and strive to help the students develop morally, intellectually and physically. the study of marxist-leninist theory and chairman mao's works is started in the primary school years so that the pupils can begin to grasp the rudiments of marxism-leninism at an early age. there are now some 100,000 marxist-leninist study groups in the city's 813 primary and middle schools, attended by the middle school and primary school pupils from the third grade upwards. these studies are designed to raise the students' consciousness in class struggle and the two line struggle and encourage them to take the revolutionary path of integrating with the workers and peasants. 330,000 middle school graduates of the municipality have already gone down to the countryside since the cultural revolution.

in the schools, the students are also encouraged to read books and tell stories with revolutionary themes and to sing modern revolutionary operas and songs to become imbued with communist ideology, morality and habits. there are now "serve the people" groups in every school, doing helpful deeds at stations, bus stops, shops and neighbourhood areas.

to reform the old educational system, the schools set up contacts with 110 factories and 530 production brigades and are themselves running 540 factories and 180 farms, closely combining school education with class struggle, struggle for production and scientific research. through the open-door policy, the students not only raise their socialist consciousness but also acquire actual knowledge of how to analyse and solve problems.

the graduating class of a yenan middle school once went to a construction site for lessons on electricity. there, the students got a clear understanding of direct and alternate currents, voltages, capacitance and resistance and also learned how to instal an

electric lighting system. as part of their course they installed lighting systems in four workshops and offices.

with the educational revolution, a great change has taken place among the ranks of the teachers. part-time teachers recruited from among the workers, peasants and soldiers now total 40,000, equivalent in number to the professional teachers. this is one of the effective measures for the proletariat to exercise its dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in education. the worker-peasant-soldier teachers have upheld the correct political orientation in teaching, put the remoulding of the students' ideology in the first place and because of their ability to combine theory with practice, raised the quality of teaching. the world outlook of the professional teachers has also undergone great changes since they began to work in factories and countryside through "open-door" education and many of them have become activists in the educational revolution.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

determined to reap better harvest this year, the commune members and cadres on peking's outskirts are busying themselves with the spring farming, sowing spring wheat and barley and growing vegetables.

field management of winter wheat has been well done, and the peasants are now levelling the land and collecting manure for the crops.

the rainfall on the outskirts of peking in 1975 was only 300 mm. and there was little snow last winter. steps were taken by the commune peasants and cadres to combat the drought, which directly affected the spring farming. over 3,500 pump wells had been sunk and another 1,800 improved towards the end of february to serve an additional 15,300 hectares of land. three thousand small water conservancy and farm improvement projects were built, and measures were taken to irrigate the terraced land.

the spring farming is being supported by all trades in peking. besides the large number of cadres who have joined political study and manual labour with the peasants, more than 270 support teams were sent by peking industrial departments to over 200 communes and brigades. they have helped build water conservancy projects, train technicians and repair machines and tools. more fertilizers, insecticides and farm machines and tools were also supplied to meet commune and brigade requirements this year.

WOMEN OF HUI NATIONALITY

Social Status of Hui Women in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Mar. 3, 1976)

in ningsia hui autonomous region, women cadres of hui nationality are to be found in leading posts at regional party and government and lower levels in the cities and rural areas. they are in the fore in leading the people of the multi-national region to grasp revolution, promote production and build a new socialist ningsia.

the emergence of hui women cadres in large numbers marks the unprecedented elevated political status of the women of this national minority.

in old china, the triple yoke of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism weighed down the chinese people. the working women bore an additional burden. because of old ideas, customs, and habits, they were looked down upon and discriminated against. the women of hui nationality suffered even more. they had no political rights, and were looked upon as slaves, even in their own families.

for the working women of national minorities, equality with men and participation as masters of the country came only after the victory of the chinese revolution, which overthrew reactionary rule and abolished the system of exploitation of man by man. today, hui women serve as elected delegates to the tenth congress of the communist party of china and as alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, as deputies to the national people's congress and as members of the n.p.c. standing committee.

wang yao-hua, a 23-year-old hui peasant woman of hsichih county, who is a member of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress, said: "in the old society, my grandfather and several aunts died of hunger. my father and elder brother were hired labourers and my mother was a servant. they were treated like beasts of burden. in new china, ordinary rural women, like me, are elected members of supreme organs and take a direct part in running state affairs. this shows the care and attention the party and chairman mao devote to the women of minority nationalities. i will redouble my efforts to take the lead in labour and in doing jobs well to live up to what the party and chairman mao expect of us."

the hard-working hui women play an important role in the development of agriculture and industry, of medical and health work. one of them is chiang yu-lan,

52, deputy secretary of kuanchu production brigade party branch in holan county.

before liberation, she was a child-bride who was forced to beg between the odd jobs she got from the landlords. after liberation, she was active in the land reform, settling accounts with the landlords. she took a lead in the mutual-aid cooperative movement, persisted in taking the socialist road and did her best to participate in collective productive labour. later, she was elected women's team leader of an agricultural cooperative, and after the founding of the people's commune, was elected director in her brigade in charge of women's work. over the past 20 years, she has been many times cited as a model peasant and cadre.

in 1970 she was elected leader of a backward production team undergoing a complex class struggle. but she was daring in ironing out difficulties and led the commune members in launching a learn-from-tachai movement. she thus helped to end the backward conditions and increase output to bring the commune's 1975 per-hectare grain yield and total output to double that in 1970. she was elected an alternate member of the region party committee in 1971 and deputy secretary of the brigade party branch in 1973.

women of hui nationality began taking part in social productive labour only after they had waged a struggle. until liberation, they were fettered by feudal ideas and not even allowed to go outdoors, let alone work in the fields. the shackles on the women were gradually broken through the many revolutionary movements that followed liberation. today, in the vast rural areas in ningsia, all able-bodied hui women are doing collective productive labour. side by side with the men, they have become an important force in agricultural production and farmland improvement.

an "iron girls company" was formed by more than one hundred girls of hui nationality in the hsinmin commune to build a reservoir in the liupan mountain. these young women broke with feudal superstitions such as the idea that "women will offend the dragon if they build reservoirs," and, with their men comrades, drilled blast holes in the sheer rock.

in chunghsing people's commune in the yellow river irrigated area, young women of hui nationality organized an "iron girls battle team", which distinguished itself in building dykes and canals and stepping up production there.

the women of hui nationality who have made these outstanding contributions to productive labour have won the respect of all the people and set them good examples.

the idea of looking down on women, which was left over from the old society, has been criticized on all sides.

in the cities, the ranks of hui women workers are expanding. in yinchuan city, seat of the autonomous region, over 90 per cent of the able-bodied women are taking part in production. housewives in the past who took no part in social labour are now working and running many service centres in factories they themselves built. "we won't idle away our time. we contribute our share to socialism alongside the men," they said.

through taking part in productive labour, hui women have also achieved economic independence, and a new relationship of equality between husband and wife has been established.

YANGTZE PORTS

Increased Port Activities Along Yangtze River

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 3, 1976)

the present volume of cargo handled by the ports along the yangtze, china's longest river, has doubled since 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

before the construction of railways in the western part of china, this 5,800 kilometres long river was the key artery linking this region with the coastal areas. even after the founding of new china in 1949, when many new railways had been laid, the river, which is ice free the whole year round, continued to be important to navigation and transportation.

at the 72 wharves in 17 ports along its shores in the year of the founding of the people's republic of china, all cargo was handled manually. in hankou port on the middle reaches of the yangtze river, three to four hundred dockers had to work hard to load or unload a large ship in three to four days.

in the past 26 years, 24 large ports have been built, 130 small calling stations have been set up, some 500 wharves and 3,000 sets of loading and unloading equipment have been added. a large ship can now be loaded or unloaded within a dozen hours by only 70 to 80 machine operators.

the cargoes that go through these ports reflect the big changes that have taken place in new china's socialist construction. in the early post-liberation days they were mostly of grain, cotton and a small amount of daily necessities but now iron, steel, petroleum, coal, mineral ores, chemical fertilizer, building material, machines and equipment are daily items.

with the rapid development of the petroleum industry and the erection of petro-chemical plants along the river, an increasing number of oil tankers are in use. the volume of petroleum handled at yangtze river ports last year was 12 times that of 1965. a number of special petroleum wharves have been built along the shores as the demand for petroleum grows.

coal is one of the major items transported to and from these ports. the number of specially equipped coal wharves has greatly increased as new coal mines are opened in regions south of the river.

most of the river ports link up with railways and roads. chungking, in the upper reaches of the river, has now become an important land and river transport junction linking the southwest, northwest, central and east china through the chengtu-chungking, paochi-chengtu, chengtu-kunming and szechwan-kweichow railways. new extensions of special rail-lines at the port have increased by seven times in the past ten years.

to facilitate the exchange of goods between the people's communes and production brigades in the rural areas, the yangtze river transportation workers set up many small calling stations three to five kilometres apart along the river. this service is much appreciated by the peasants.

in order to handle more cargo and raise efficiency the yangtze river navigation and transportation company has set up more than 90 factories in cities along the river to build barges, passenger boats, oil tankers, tug boats and various types of loading and unloading equipment.

RIVER CONTROL

Big Changes in Sinkiang's Manass River Valley

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 2, 1976)

"the manass river valley -- once a desolate area -- is today covered with groves of trees and orchards and gets a regular bumper harvest of grain," a leading member of the river administration remarked to newsmen on tour of the river harness projects in northern sinkiang.

the river rises in the snow-capped tienshan mountains, and with its six main tributaries runs through a 12,000-square kilometre valley in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china.

in old china, the unharnessed river overflowed every mountain flood season and inundated croplands and orchards and drove out local herdsmen and their herds. in spring and autumn, the river dried up.

after the founding of new china, the people of uighur, kazakh, han and hui nationalities began to harness the river with the help of the people's liberation army under the leadership of the people's government. after several years of working on the gigantic project, they completed a comprehensive water conservancy system which included scores of reservoirs, 20,000 kilometres of canals and ditches and 30,000 big and little water control works.

the river water now irrigates 370,000 hectares of state farms and people's commune fields, turning the river valley into an important grain and cotton producer.

the 13-kilometre-long embankment of the moku lake reservoir commands a view of vast stretches of water bordered with lush pastureland in the upper reaches of the manass river. the reservoir, whose storage capacity is 180 million cubic metres, irrigates 10,000 hectares of farmland in 24 hours. motor trawlers now fish in the well stocked waters.

in the lower reaches of the river, a 120-kilometre-long trunk canal now provides water for the mosowan irrigated area on the fringe of a desert. the traditionally arid area used to be hit by sandstorms all seasons of the year. today, the 50,000-hectare area is prosperous, supplying the state with a large amount of farm produce, such as grain, melons, fruits and vegetables as well as sheep and cattle.

a leading member of the no. 150 state farm orchard explained to newsmen how difficulties had been overcome to establish the state farm on desert sand dunes.

"we started the project in the great leap forward year of 1958," he said. "an all-youth reclamation brigade arrived that year. we tackled the sandstorm problem by leading in water and planting trees.

"after ten years of hard work, we had reclaimed 15,000 hectares of barren desert, and planted fruit trees for the orchard on 130 hectares," he said.

the people of various nationalities in the manass river valley are not resting on their laurels. they are presently working on several water conservancy and construction projects.

on the site of a water conservancy project along the chinkou river, a main tributory of the manass, 2,000 cadres and people of uighur, kazakh, han and hui nationalities are digging ditches on snow-covered slopes. the project calls for digging a 30-kilometre-long canal and lifting water from the chinkou river to a height of 120 metres to irrigate 10,000 hectares of fields.

TAIWAN

...ong People of Taiwan Oppose Chiang ...ique's Reactionary Educational System

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1976)

the reactionary and retrogressive educational system imposed by the chiang clique has brought education in taiwan province to a crisis stage. the students there are forced to accept reactionary ideology and comprador-feudal culture. as unemployment grows, "graduation means unemployment" is a common saying among students. the chiang clique's crime in poisoning the minds of the youth has roused strong resentment and opposition among the people of taiwan.

According to the taiwan press, the present system of enrolling college students in taiwan "takes the examination of pedantic book knowledge as the only criterion." as a result, some people made money by teaching students ready-made answers to questions they might come across during entrance examinations.

In order to turn students into docile tools of the ruling class, the chiang clique runs special compulsory courses in all schools compelling students to receive education in reactionary ideology. chiang ching-kuo has repeatedly clamours that "students should be imbued with anti-communist ideas" and that "a cultural great wall should be built against communism." the chiang clique also advocates the worship of confucius and compels students to read confucian books. confucius (551-479 b.c.) was a reactionary thinker who advocated the restoration of the slave system.

The fascist clique has strengthened the ideological control of taiwan students through "disciplinary departments" in schools. these departments are nicknamed "campus police stations".

The political and technological knowledge taught at schools is mostly pedantic and useless. a taiwan journal said that "the knowledge acquired by students is mostly impractical. if a student goes all the way from primary school to middle school and then to university, he is simply receiving education in a vacuum tube."

To serve its purposes of national betrayal, the chiang clique makes utmost to poison the minds of the youth by encouraging the worship of anything foreign. "foreign favor" is so prevalent in taiwan that "anything western is superior." the 25 catholic missionary middle schools, seven language schools and three institutes of higher education run by the u.s. in taiwan specialize in training foreigners' slaves.

as the chiang clique gives the green light to western culture and advertises the bourgeois way of life, education in taiwan is daily deteriorating. groups of college students are indulged in dancing, drinking and gambling and the dormitories at some universities have even become gambling houses.

last november 3, a robbery clique formed by 16 middle school students was discovered in taipei. it so happened that the two leaders of the clique were 15-year-old girls. as was disclosed by the "tzuli evening paper", there were 63,800 theft cases in taiwan in the last three years and most of the thieves were 17- and 18-year-old middle school students who spent the money they had stolen on gluttony and pleasure-seeking.

according to investigations by taiwan papers, the unemployment rate among college graduates in the last four years reached 60 per cent in 18 faculties, 50 to 60 per cent in seven faculties and 40 to 50 per cent in 15 faculties. last year, when the taiwan post office offered to recruit 500 clerks with an educational level of junior middle school, more than 55,000 people applied and 80 per cent of them were college graduates. that large numbers of college and middle school graduates are out of job has become a serious social problem. it is so hard for girl students to find a job upon graduation that the only way out for them is to prostitute themselves.

the grave consequences wrought by the reactionary and decadent educational system imposed by the chiang clique have evoked the worry and resentment of taiwan's public opinion. many people have written articles denouncing education under the autocratic regime in taiwan as an education to fool the people and poison the minds of the youth. the daily awakening young students are rising against the reactionary educational system and seeking revolutionary truth through listening to broadcasts from the mainland, secretly reading revolutionary books and other channels. they are struggling more valiantly against the chiang clique for the liberation of taiwan province and the unification of the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BANGLADESH

First Bangladesh Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1976)

abdul momin, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of bangladesh to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking today.

CHINA AND GREECE

New Hellenic Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

dimitrios vellissaronoulos, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the hellenic republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

m. diamantopoulos, counsellor of the hellenic embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

"Japanese People Will Not Be Cowed by Big Stick" -- Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

the "people's daily" in a commentary today denounces the brazen attack and intimidation made by soviet revisionist chieftain leonid brezhnev at the 25th soviet party congress against the japanese people's just struggle for the recovery of their four northern islands. entitled "the japanese people will not be cowed by big stick", the commentary reads in part as follows:

soviet revisionist chieftain leonid brezhnev brandished the big stick at the japanese people when he referred to soviet-japanese relations in his report to the 25th soviet party congress. he flagrantly accused japan of putting "groundless and unlawful claims to the u.s.s.r.", and declared threateningly that "this, of course, is no way of maintaining good-neighbour relations." obviously, brezhnev was referring to the japanese people's demand for the return of their northern territories. his arrogant utterance has aroused strong indignation and rebuff in japan.

the soviet revisionists have always been arrogant with regard to territories of other countries under their occupation. and now, with the air of a despot, brezhnev tried to suppress the japanese people's demand for the return of their four northern islands. according to him, it is "lawful" for the soviet union to occupy other countries' territories, whereas it is "unlawful" and "groundless" for other peoples to demand the return of their own territories. this is outright gangster logic and despotism.

the japanese people's demand for the return of their northern territories is perfectly lawful and just. in october 1973, the brezhnev clique admitted that the territorial issue between the soviet union and japan is a "pending case" and agreed to "carry on talks" on it later. but shortly afterwards the soviet revisionists have gone back on their words. last year andrei gromyko threatened to "mount a counter-attack" on japan's righteous demand, and now brezhnev has carried out the threat himself, disavowing everything he had admitted not long ago.

what is especially intolerable to the japanese people is brezhnev's allegation that their demand for the return of their northern territories was connected with "direct incitement from without". this is an insult to the japanese people. brezhnev and his ilk think they can write off the issue of

japan's northern territories and strangle the japanese people's just struggle over this issue by slanders and calumnies. this is utterly futile.

it is no accident that the soviet revisionists hang on to japan's four northern islands desperately. they have established naval, air and missile bases there. in fact, the islands have been turned into an important stronghold of the soviet revisionists for contention with u.s. imperialism for hegemony in asia and the pacific. in his time, tsar nicholas the first clamoured that "wherever the national flag of russia was hoisted, it should never be lowered again". the greedy ambitions of today's new tsars far surpass those of the old tsars. they are running amuck, carrying out penetration and expansion everywhere, even armed intervention in angola. they will not relinquish lightly japan's territories they have been holding.

but the great japanese people are not to be bullied. the new tsars' arrogance can only make the japanese people see through their social-imperialist nature and further arouse the japanese people to fight against the soviet revisionists' hegemonism and for the return of the northern territories.

Wang Yun-sheng and Wang Yeh-chiu Meet Japanese Calligraphers Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, this afternoon met with the japan-china friendship wing delegation of japanese calligraphers led by shunkei iijima, director-general of the all-japan calligraphers association and director-general of the japanese calligraphic art institute, with norio shirato and joteki bai as deputy leaders.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned shih nai-min, chao pu-chu and chang yu and calligraphy lovers in the chinese capital attended the meeting.

at the happy gathering, calligraphers and calligraphy lovers of both countries chatted amicably about the age-long profound friendship between the chinese and japanese people and pledged always to use their writing brushes to contribute to the generation after generation friendship between the two peoples.

at the end of the meeting, calligraphers and calligraphy lovers of the two countries exchanged penmanship in praise of their friendship. chao pu-chu wrote down a poem he recited impromptu and presented it to the japanese friends. shunkei iijima indited a japanese-style light poem and wrote it with his fluent handwriting to eulogize the vigorously developing new china as the blooming plum and rising sun. full of friendly feelings, other calligraphy lovers of both countries also inscribed verses in different forms and styles, drawing round after round of warm applause.

the 130-member japanese delegation arrived in peking by air on march 1 on a friendly visit to china. the peking branch of the china international travel service gave a reception yesterday evening to welcome the japanese friends. wang yun-sheng was among those present at the reception. in the last few days, the delegation went sight-seeing in peking. it will leave here on march 5 to visit sian and shanghai.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

abderrahim harkett, ambassador of the kingdom of morocco to china, gave a reception at the embassy here today on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of accession to the throne of his majesty hassan ii.

attending the reception were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, wang yi-chih, vice-minister of light industry, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were among the guests.

CHINA AND NIGER

First Niger Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1976)

tiecoura alzouma, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of niger to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

kazelma o.m. taya, first secretary of the niger embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Union Concludes Term of Office

(NCNA-English Moscow, Mar. 2, 1976)

liu hsin-chuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the soviet union left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

he was seen off at the railway station by a.f. borunkov, vice-director of the protocol department of the soviet ministry of foreign affairs.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries.

on february 26, liu hsin-chuan gave a farewell cocktail party which was attended by m.p. georgadze, secretary of the presidium of the u.s.s.r. supreme soviet; l.f. ilyichev, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and i.t. grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade. diplomatic envoys and officials of many countries were also present.

on february 20, n. v. podgorny, president of the presidium of the u.s.s.r. supreme soviet, received the chinese ambassador at the kremlin.

earlier, a farewell banquet was given in his honour by v. v. kuznetsov, first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
"Coordination of Plans" in Name, Control
and Exploitation in Essence

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

the soviet union and the other member states of the council for mutual economic assistance (cmea) had reportedly concluded in the main the work of co-ordinating their five-year plans (1976-1980) at the end of last year and the member states had been forced to sign respectively with the soviet union protocols and five-year mutual goods supply agreements.

the soviet revisionist propaganda media boast as usual that the "coordination of plans" fully accords with the basic interests of every fraternal country. but as a matter of fact, this sort of co-ordination is merely a vicious means by which the soviet revisionists exercise control and exploitation over other cmea member states.

since the soviet revisionist ruling clique came to power, the soviet union has "coordinated" 5 five-year plans with other cmea member states. under the rule of brezhnev and company, the scope of coordination has been increasingly enlarged, ranging from circulation to production in the national economy', from five-year plan to long-term plan of 15 to 20 years, from bilateral "coordination" between the soviet union and various countries to the so-called "multi-lateral coordination" in which the east european cmea member states are compelled to invest in the soviet union. in short, the whole string of coordinations will only bring the economies of other countries ever deeper into the orbit of the soviet economy.

the east european countries which have been reduced to the state of soviet dependencies have gradually lost the power to independently develop their national economies. they are forced to engage in "specialized" production assigned by the soviet union and have become its bases for the supply of machinery and equipment, consumer goods and spare parts. in accordance with the "division of labour", for example, poland and the democratic republic of germany mainly produce for the soviet union ships and rolling stock, hungary buses, czechoslovakia electric locomotives and power generating and rolling steel equipment and bulgaria small electric vehicles. the soviet union asks more than 40 enterprises in bulgaria, hungary, east germany and poland to turn out more than 70 kinds of spare parts and accessories for its "zhiguli" motor cars. the soviet volga car plant assembles these cars and then exports them to the above-mentioned countries for sale.

as regards the five-year plan beginning this year, moscow arranged to complete the "coordination" with the other cmea member states before they approved their respective five-year plans instead of making such "coordination" after the plans were drawn up. this vicious soviet intention can be detected from bulgarian press reports. "thus, the tasks of capital investments, production and trade agreed upon while coordinating the plans can be reflected in the national plans (of various countries)". in other words, through the current "coordination of plans" the soviet union attempts to control a series of key sectors of the national economy of the east european countries, including production, capital investments and trade, in order to make these countries submissively undertake the "tasks" assigned by the new tsars and "reflect" soviet requirements in their national economic plans.

one of the "tasks" assigned by the soviet union during the current "coordination of plans" is that the other cmea member nations are required to include their investments in the soviet union for the exploitation of raw materials and fuel in their five-year plans as "a direct economic task for these countries". it is also necessary for these countries to earmark "appropriate funds" for this purpose and use "economic targets and financial discipline" as a "binding force" for the fulfilment of this "task".

in the next five years, the cmea members will reportedly spend some 9,000 million rubles on investments in these items and a considerable part of them will be shouldered by the east european countries. over 16 per cent of czechoslovakia's increase in investments will be spent on "guaranteeing the most important activities of integration". even bulgaria, which is short of capital and intends to spend three fourths of its investment in the current five-year plan on renovation of equipment at home, has to invest 670 million rubles in the soviet union. the bulgarian journal "planvo stopansto" (the planning of the economy) minces no words in saying that bulgaria's investment in the soviet union places "unduly stress" on the bulgarian economy and produces "unfavourable influence" on the country's productivity.

another task assigned to the east european countries by the soviet revisionists is to ask them "to promote most quickly" "the cooperation in machine-building industry" with the soviet union to meet the needs of the latter which has styled itself a "big customer of machine-building industry products" of the east european countries. under the trade agreements, czechoslovakia will provide the soviet union in the next five years with 67 per cent more machine-building industry products than the previous five years, and hungary 63 per cent more and other east european

countries will also sharply increase their export of machinery and equipment to the soviet union. in this way, the soviet union will not only be able to devote its machine-building industry to arms expansion and war preparations, but also make the east european countries strengthen militarized soviet national economy.

while the soviet revisionists spare no pains to push ahead the current "coordination", their propaganda media proclaim that such "coordination" is "a major method to realize the integration of cmea member states" and that in the future, cmea will pass on from the "coordination of plans" to the so-called "joint planning" which will allegedly strengthen the "international division of labour" so as to "create material and technical foundation for the next higher stage of economic integration". what does the "higher stage" mean? according to the soviet revisionists' conception, "probably in the 1990's, integration will enter a stage of mutual adaptation (mutual supplementation) of national economic structures, a stage of 'structural integration'". by that time the national economies of these countries will become "supplementary" elements of the "integrated structure" with the soviet economy as the main body. still later, the soviet revisionists will make these countries' economies "begin to demonstrate in a greater degree various characteristics of the collective ownership among the countries of the socialist community". to put it bluntly, the so-called "collective ownership" is in fact "ownership by the soviet union", the patriarch of the "community". the "integration" will eventually reduce the sovereignty of the east european countries to naught.

the soviet revisionists' smug calculations are one thing, and whether they can be realized is another thing. the broad masses of the people and every person in the east european countries who have a sense of national pride express indignation and resentment against the soviet revisionists' colonialist acts. the hungarian journal "kozgadasagi szemle" (economic review) assails this compulsory "coordination" imposed by the soviet revisionists, pointing out that the desire of "all coordinations" could only lead to the result of "all non-coordinations". although the soviet union and other cmea members reportedly managed to reach an agreement in the "coordination of plans", yet the contradictions between them on the questions of "international division of labour", commodity prices and other cmea members' investments in the soviet union remained unsolved. for example, to change their unfavourable position in the "division of labour" with the soviet economy, some cmea members try their best to get a bigger share in advanced industrial departments and export complete sets of equipment;

some would rather stop turning out the products assigned to them because they refuse to accept the soviet request on reducing the import prices of these products; still others abrogate the foreign trade provisions giving priority to the supply of commodities to the soviet union and sells their high-quality goods in other markets to earn foreign exchange. by lifting the curtain of "coordination", one can see a scene of great disharmony -- the attempt at control and exploitation and the struggle against it.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ship Auxiliary Machinery Study Group Leaves Peking for Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

a ship auxiliary machinery study group of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li ssu-yao left here by air today on a study tour of sweden at the invitation of the swedish export council.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Leader of Chinese Exhibition Group to Thailand Leaves Peking for Bangkok

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1976)

li yung-ting, leader of the chinese exhibition group to the kingdom of thailand and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, left here for bangkok by air today.

seeing him off at the airport were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and uthai thongphakdi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of thailand in peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese People's Insurance Company Delegation
Concludes Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 3, 1976)

the chinese people's insurance company delegation led by feng tien-shun, general manager of the company, left here for home today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

the delegation arrived here on february 17 at the invitation of the vietnamese insurance company. during its stay here, the delegation was met by vietnamese vice-premier tran huu duc and finance minister dao thien thi respectively. it paid homage to the mausoleum of president ho chi minh, visited plants and had talks with the vietnamese insurance company. while in south viet nam it was received and feted by nguyen van hieu, vice-president of the people's revolutionary committee of ho chi minh city. it called at the office of the south vietnamese insurance company and toured saigon port and vung tau.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Presents TV Film to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Mar. 2, 1976)

on behalf of the chinese government, charge d'affaires ad interim kang chi-min of the chinese embassy here today presented to the yugoslav government a colour t.v. film on the china visit made by president d. bijedic and his wife.

d. prodanovic, director of the protocol administration of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, received the film and thanked the chinese government.

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* NATIONAL *
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T'AOYUAN EXPERIENCE

Never Permit T'aoyuan's Counter-revolutionary Restoration To Repeat Itself

- the cadres and commune members in T'aoyuan brigade reviewed their experience of class struggle and deeply criticized "the taking of the three instructions as the key link" by pouncing upon its mortal wound

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1976)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, March 4, 1976) In Funing county of Hopei Province, the Party branch of T'aoyuan brigade under Luwangchuang commune has led the cadres and commune members to conscientiously study the expositions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle, review historical experience, and deeply criticize the revisionist program of "taking the three instructions as the key link" dished out by the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party. They are determined to join the people of the whole country in actively plunging into the struggle for rebuffing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, defending the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidating the socialist battlefront of the countryside.

In the four clean-ups movement, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i directly poked his nose into the affairs of T'aoyuan brigade, concocted the so-called "T'aoyuan's experience" which falsely talked about the four clean-ups but truly aimed at restoration," suppressed the revolutionary cadres and masses, and restored capitalism. The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and the revisionist line pushed by him, and the cadres and the masses of T'aoyuan brigade under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie were once again liberated. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the collective economy destroyed by the revisionist line was again rehabilitated and developed.

At present, T'aoyuan brigade has become an advanced model of the whole county in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Tempered by the four clean-ups movement--particularly the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the cadres and commune members of T'aoyuan brigade who have gained a new life have the deepest understanding of the two kinds of results brought by the two lines. They also understand mostly profoundly why "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

Therefore, around the summer of last year when the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the cadres and commune members of this brigade constantly paid close attention to the new trend of class struggle. Following the gradual deepening of the struggle, they further discerned the nature and significance of this struggle for rebuffing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They said: The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party advocates "taking the three instructions as the key link" and whips up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts because he wants to reopen the case of the great cultural revolution, settle scores with the great cultural revolution, again impose on us the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that has been toppled and discredited by criticism, and restage the criminal force of T'aoyuan restoration throughout the country.

This "fond dream" of restoration and regression of his is nothing but wishful thinking, and will never come true.

In the course of revolutionary mass criticism, the cadres and commune members of T'aoyuan brigade closely linked themselves with the experience of class struggle to criticize the reactionary essence of the revisionist program of "taking the three instructions as the key link" dished out by the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party. Wu Ch'en, secretary of the brigade Party branch, said:

If we leaf through the "Book of T'aoyuan" and take a look at the so-called "three instructions as the key link," we can clearly see that they are two poisonous gourds grown on one black vine. All those who practice restoration and regression try with all ways and means to negate that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in the historical period of socialism, and thereby negate this key link of class struggle and change the basic line and policies laid down by Chairman Mao for our Party.

In the four clean-ups movement, Liu Shao-ch'i described this principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as "the contradiction between those clean and those uncleaned in four respects" and "the crisscrossing of contradictions inside and outside the Party." He tampered with the nature, target and task of this movement as pointed out to us by Chairman Mao to prepare theoretical basis for his suppression of the revolutionary masses and capitalist restoration. It was only after we thoroughly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in the great proletarian cultural revolution that we correctly set the orientation for the triumphant advance of our rural areas.

Today, with the socialist revolution developing in depth, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party hurriedly changed "the taking of class struggle as the key link" to "the three instructions as the key link" as soon as he rose to power, just like Sung Chiang in the Water Margin did in changing the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" into the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." In using secondary items to confuse and take the place of the key link, his aim is still to confuse the principal contradiction in the historical period of socialism and the Party's basic line, use capitalism to take the place of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat to take the place of bourgeois dictatorship, and pull back the hundreds of millions of the people to the thoroughly wicked old society.

We poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres must never lower our guard and heed the deceitful talks of the unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party. We must firmly keep in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, take class struggle as the key link, actively take part in the struggle to rebuff the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, grasp revolution, promote production, and take practical action to defend the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of criticizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, the cadres and commune members of T'aoyuan brigade cited a host of facts to show that the great proletarian cultural revolution is the great motive force for the development of socialist agricultural production. They said: The unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party raises economic development to the position of the "key link" and whip up "vocational and economic typhoons" for no other reason than to thoroughly sweep away the socialist economy and bring back capitalism.

In the course of the four clean-ups movement, Liu Shao-ch'i and company tried their utmost to peddle the trash of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, vigorously practice "workpoints in command" and "material incentives" in T'aoyuan brigade, whipped up the evil wind of "economism" in a big way, and put forward the slogan of "eat what is white, burn what is black, choose what is bright, and listen to what is sung." Banking on their functions and powers, they extravagantly seized hold of and applied the chemical fertilizer allotted by the state, and made the state allocate more than 600,000 yuan to "embellish" T'aoyuan. However, what they carried out was a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, what they exercised over the broad masses of cadres and the people was fascist dictatorship, and what they followed in developing production was the evil road. Therefore the socialist collective economy was seriously undermined.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the newly established leading body of T'aoyuan brigade based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young led the masses to conscientiously study Tachai's experience. It took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, vigorously criticized revisionism and capitalism, and greatly aroused the people's enthusiasm for socialism. In the past few years, relying on their own efforts, they sank 48 pump-wells, built over 8,000 meters of irrigation canals, and brought irrigation to over 2,000 mow of land. Mechanization or semi-

mechanization were also realized in cultivation, transportation, plant protection and the processing of farm produce and by-products. Just like the sesame plant with flowers blossoming higher and higher, by 1975, the average per-mow grain yield came to 1,184 catties. Compared with 1964, the unit area yield increased by more than 700 catties, while the gross output trebled.

During the revolutionary mass criticism, the cadres and commune members said: The trash of the theory of productive forces peddled by the unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party under the guise of "developing the economy" and working for "four modernizations" cannot fool people. Those who have tasted gentian knows best how bitter gentian is. The kind of production which the advocates of the reactionary theory of productive forces call upon people to develop is decidedly not socialist production but capitalist production. If we depart from this key link of class struggle and do not pay attention to the orientation and the road, but talk at length about the development of production and "the four modernizations," we can only lead our economic construction astray to capitalism.

"What! 'Take the three instructions as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's has greatly invigorated the fighting spirit of the broad masses of cadres and commune members for rebuffing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. In the past few days, under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, they frequently gathered in political evening schools, in the fields and at worksites to study Chairman Mao's important instruction, vigorously criticize the revisionist program of "taking the three instructions as the key link," and voice their determination in grasping revolution, promoting production, going all out for spring farming and winning new victories in this year's agricultural production.

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INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Keep the Excellent Situation of the World in View

- a forum of workers, peasants and soldiers of Hunan Province on the international situation in the current year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1975)

Chou Kuo-p'ing (a poor peasant of the Shaoshan brigade and a deputy commander of a militia battalion):

The poor and lower-middle peasants of our Chairman Mao's hometown at Shaoshanch'ung keep an eye on the whole world. We also must comment on the international stiaution and study major world events.

The year of 1975 is about to end. In this year, test of strength has been carried out further by various political forces, and all kinds of basic contradictions have become even more acute. The whole world is advancing in a time of chaos. The revolutionary people are wide awake in their struggle. In the chaos, imperialism and Soviet social imperialism have been more thoroughly exposed. Such chaos has educated and tempered the people. In my opinion, the world today which is still in great disorder becomes more and more disorderly. The situation is excellent and becomes better and better.

The Excellent Situation Is the Result of Fighting in Unity

Sung Tzu-cheng (a worker of the Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works of Chuchou municipality):

This excellent international situation is the result of the perseverance in revolution and struggle by the peoples of various countries in the world. The peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos show no fear of brute force and persist in armed struggle. Through following the arduous and tortuous road, they have won great victories in national democratic revolution. After over a decade of armed struggle marked by great hardships, the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and other countries who are fed up with colonial rule and enslavement have achieved national independence and declared the complete bankruptcy of Portuguese colonial rule. Without exception, the peoples of Surinam, East Timor, and other countries which have declared independence this year have all to shatter the shackles of colonialism through struggle. In the past year, the struggle against hegemony in the international political and economic spheres likewise shows that only through persistent struggle can victory be won. The excellent situation of today has entirely been brought into being by the struggle of the people of various countries.

However, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique brazen-facedly describes the victories won by the revolutionary people of the world through bloodshed sacrifices and hard struggle as the result of the practice of "detente" by it with another superpower. That the "detente" can bring the peoples of various countries independence and sovereignty is a most wonderful

"invention of Soviet revisionism." But such self-claimed credit is indeed highly ridiculous. It is known to everybody that the victories of the peoples of various countries are the results of their life-and-death struggle against imperialism, the superpowers and reactionaries. Fundamentally speaking, this has nothing to do with the "detente" vaunted by Soviet revisionism. This Soviet revisionist fallacy has exposed its sinister designs to stay hostile to and sabotage the national liberation movement.

Li Lin-chuang (a labor model of Hunan Province and a worker of the Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works of Chuchou municipality):

The Chinese workers resolutely support all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples that rise in struggle. A branch of our factory has part of its products committed to supporting the people of Indo-China. I remember that after Chairman Mao published his "May 20 Statement," we all felt that we were charged with heavier responsibilities and were determined to increase production and accomplish the task of supporting the struggle of the Indo-Chinese people. At that time, due to the late delivery of a number of machine blanks to the factory, the workers seized hold of every minute of the hour to rush through work. Later, it was my turn to complete the last work process. The task was originally set for completion in 12 days, but I worked for 36 hours on end to finish it. We understand that the victory of the people of Indo-China likewise supports our socialist revolution and construction.

Wang Mu-t'ang (a political instructor of a garrison company of the Hunan Provincial Military District):

The victories of the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against colonialism, imperialism and hegemony attest to one truth: So long as the peoples of various countries strengthen unity and persist in struggle, the small countries can defeat the big ones and the weak can also vanquish the strong. Cambodia has a population of only several million. But due to the unity of the whole country, after five years of fighting, it has won victory in the end. People united in fighting are invincible.

The superpowers dread most the unity of the revolutionary people. Therefore, they try their utmost to undermine and disrupt such unity. The Angola incident is a convincing evidence. After prolonged armed struggle, the three liberation organizations of Angola compelled Portugal to recognize their independence. Later, Soviet revisionism intervened to sow dissension and create disunity, thus instigating and enlarging the civil war. The painful situation in Angola at present is single-handedly brought about by that superpower which styles itself as a "natural ally" of the African people. Facts show that without unity, there can be no real independence. We trust that the people of Angola will one day clearly distinguish between friend and foe, unite again against the enemy and thwart the plot of Soviet revisionism in its attempt to control Angola and thus control the southern part of Africa.

The Awakening of the People Is An Important Mark of the Excellent Situation

Li Lin-chuang:

The trouble made by Soviet revisionism has brought about the civil war in Angola. This is of course a bad thing but at the same time it is also a good thing. By negative example, it has educated the people of Angola, the people of Africa and the people of the world and thus made them see more clearly the hideous features of Soviet revisionist hegemonism.

Concerning the Angola problem, the Organization of African Unity persistently calls on the various liberation organizations in Angola to suspend hostilities, settle their differences and form a government of national union. Soviet revisionism's rude intervention in the affairs of Africa has been severely repudiated by African and world opinions. The leaders of certain African countries roundly condemn the behavior of Soviet revisionist hegemonism. The revolutionary spirit of daring to provoke the most powerful and fight against Soviet revisionism displayed by the African states is a manifestation of the further wakening of the people of Africa.

Ch.ang Hua (a delegate to the 4th National People's Congress and a female worker of the Hard Alloys Factory of Chuchou municipality):

The more one deals with Soviet revisionism, the clearer one will see its hegemonism. At the time of the October War, the people of Egypt had a taste of what the "friendship" of the Soviet Union was like. For many years, they had waged struggle against control by Soviet revisionism all the time. This year, the leadership of Egypt and its newspapers and magazines continuously exposed the hegemonic conduct of Soviet revisionism. This of course angered the Soviet revisionist lords who dreamed of lording it over other countries. Moved to anger by the feeling of shame, Soviet revisionism staged one ugly show after another by pressing for settlement of debts as munition merchants and usurers. But this could only arouse the people of Egypt into showing greater indignation and offering resistance.

We have also dealt with Soviet revisionism and have suffered at its hands. Therefore, we show deep sympathy for the peoples of Egypt, Uganda and other countries interfered with, exploited and bullied by Soviet revisionism. Take our factory for instance. In the past, the Soviet Union also sent us experts. At that time, the Soviet revisionists were deadly opposed to the use of our own resources to trial-produce a new product urgently needed by our country, and they asserted that we could get nowhere. We did not heed what they said, and insisted on bringing out this new product. However, at the time of recalling their experts, they stealthily took away some technical data relating to this product. How despicable this was!

Chou Kuo-p'ing:

More and more countries of the Third World and their people have come to realize that the "aids" of superpowers are unreliable and that they must

follow the road of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their hands and relying on their own resources to develop the national economy. Facts show that those countries which stress self-reliance can develop their own national economy at a faster rate.

Wang Shih-fu (an educated youth assigned to the Paikuan brigade of the Paikuan commune, Chuchou county):

The excellent international situation of this year further testifies to the brilliance and greatness of Chairman Mao's strategic thought on the three worlds. In the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemony, the countries of the Third World play the role of the main force that exercises an ever greater influence in solving all kinds of world affairs. Their fighting in unity, in the meantime, strengthens their "dialogue" with the countries of the Second World, pounds violently against the superpowers and pushes forward the wheel of world history.

Soviet Revisionism Is the Most Dangerous Source of War

Li Tung-sheng (a fighter of the garrison company of the Hunan Provincial Military District):

Marxist dialectics tells us that the more favorable the situation the greater the need to maintain a clear head and guard against falling asleep. In the world today, the contention between the two superpowers has become more acute in all parts of the world, and more frantic efforts are made in armaments expansion and war preparations. The factors of war are evidently on the increase. Compared with last year, the danger of a new world war this year is greater and not smaller.

Look, the contention between Soviet and American hegemonies has reached every corner of the world. Soviet revisionism is the wolf of Chungshan which is so greedy and rabid that it wishes it could swallow up the whole globe in one gulp. The focus of the contention between the two sides still lies in Europe. Between the two, Soviet revisionism in particular pursues armaments expansion and war preparation at a faster pace. The gross national product of the Soviet Union is only a little more than half that of the US, but its actual military expenditures exceed those of the latter. Its nuclear arsenal is so dramatically inflated that it is almost on par with that of the United States. Its conventional weapons already far exceed the combined total of the United States and Western Europe. Its army is growing continuously in strength and is already 4,200,000 strong. Of course, the United States also refuses to give in and has sharply raised its military budget this year to nearly 100 billion US dollars. With so many weapons in their hands, the two superpowers have but piles of scrap iron if there is no war, and as times goes on, they will itch for action. With the superpowers locked in violent contention in this way, they will one day come to war.

Wang Mu-t'ang:

This year will be a year in which the two superpowers will greatly intensify their armament race and contention, and will be at the same time a

year in which there will be plenty of talks and loud cries for "detente" and "disarmament." Soviet social imperialism will in particular go all out to talk about peace. They describe the temporary and outward deals between the two superpowers as a "milestone" of "detente" and a "new era" in international relations. The Helsinki Conference, which is a "European security conference" in name but actually a "European danger conference," is shown to be so very miraculous as though a piece of worthless paper can bring peace to the world. Based on many years of experience, we know that the talk of "disarmament" to the superpowers actually smacks of armaments expansion, and the more they talk about "detente," the greater is the danger of war.

The use of peace talks as a smokescreen to deceive the people, benumb the opponent and cover up preparations for war is a trick imperialism is accustomed to. Before the start of the Second World War, Hitler all along confessed his desire for "peaceful cooperation" with the various countries of the West. The day before his attack on Poland, Hitler even sent a warship on a "friendly visit." Before its surprise raid on Pearl Harbor, Japanese fascism also again and again expressed that Japan would "never encroach on the interests of Britain and the United States in Southeast Asia." Such counter-revolutionary tricks are familiar to us Hunan people. My hometown of P'ingchiang county was an old revolutionary base. In June 1939, national traitor Chiang Kai-shek loudly cried for "unity" on the one hand, but on the other, he wielded the butcher's knife to massacre the officers and men of the rear-area correspondence office set up at P'ingchiang by our New Fourth Army. This was the well-known P'ingchiang Massacre. The sanguinary facts have taught us that the honeyed words of all reactionaries cannot be lightly trusted.

Sung Tzu-cheng:

The great teacher Lenin pointed out that imperialism means war. Whether or not a world war will break out is independent of man's will but is determined by the imperialist system of the two superpowers, by their international policies for world hegemony and by the growth of their military strength. Imperialism or social imperialism invariably wants to find a way out through unleashing a new world war. Therefore, we can never harbor any illusions for imperialism, and especially social imperialism. We can see that in this violent contention, while the US tries its utmost to preserve its vested interests, Soviet revisionism adopts the offensive, closes in step by step, and desperately tries to snatch spheres of influence from the hands of the US. The greater Soviet revisionism's ambition for lording it over in the world is the farther will its arm reach. Therefore, Soviet social imperialism is the most dangerous source of a new world war.

Chang Hua:

Our attitude toward the unleashing of a world war by imperialism has always been one of opposition and showing no fear. We must be properly prepared, for there is no danger when there is preparedness. When the people of all countries are prepared, they can delay the outbreak of war; if they are unprepared, they will suffer immensely. We resolutely implement Chairman Mao's directive, "Dig holes deep, store grain everywhere and seek no hegemony." We stand on the side of the people of all countries and fight

shoulder to shoulder with them. The road ahead is tortuous but the future is bright. We have full confidence in a bright and brilliant tomorrow for mankind.

Outwardly Strong and Inwardly Weak, the Superpowers Are Beset With Multiple Difficulties

Li Tung-sheng:

Chairman Mao teaches us that when dealing with anything, we must see its essence through phenomena. To analyze imperialism, such an approach must also be adopted. You must not be deceived by the Soviet and US hegemonists who bare their fangs and claws, are unruly and haughty, pursue expansion everywhere, and swagger like a conquering hero. They are actually extremely weak in their core. They have sunk into ever deeper contradictions and are unable to extricate themselves.

The United States this year is still in its most serious economic crisis since the war. With inflation, price soars and an ever increasing percentage of its population is plagued by unemployment. To find a way out of its plight, the monopoly capitalist bloc has to intensify its ruthless exploitation of the workers in the country, thus further sharpening contradictions at home. Struggles through strikes surge like the tide and the broad masses of the people are gradually awakening.

Wang Shih-fu:

The Soviet economy is even more unworthy of mentioning like a piece of beancurd attached to a hemp thread. For the sake of contending with the United States for world hegemony, the Soviet Union frantically steps up armaments expansion and war preparations, and the placing of its national economy on a military footing has brought serious evil consequences. The 9th five-year plan of the Soviet Union has again gone bankrupt. In the beginning Soviet revisionism played up its 9th five-year plan with great fanfare. Take a look at it today. With the plan falling flat, things are really miserable. More serious is the setback suffered by the Brezhnev ruling clique in agricultural policy. In four out of five years there has been a drop in output, and this year sees the most serious drop in production.

Wang Shih-fu:

Because of crop failure on a large scale, the Soviet Union started very early this year to rush orders for the purchase of grain in the world market. Up to the present, over 10 million tons have been bought from the United States alone. It seems that Brezhnev can only rely on American wheat to "improve" the livelihood of the Soviet people and improve their "welfare."

Every time after a crop failure, to shirk responsibility, the Soviet revisionist chieftains always came out with some spurious causes of the decline in production. But in all cases, nature was invariably blamed, as though Heaven was always unkind to Soviet revisionism. Actually, this is entirely for hoodwinking people. Since my coming to the countryside to join a production team, I have known something about the relations between natural disasters

and agriculture. For over a dozen years, our agriculture has reaped bumper harvests year after year, but it is not true that nature has been kind to us as no year is without natural disasters of this or that kind. Saying nothing about the whole country, let us take for example our Paikuan brigade which is also constantly hit by natural disasters. But by relying on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and learning from the people of Tachai the revolutionary spirit of fighting heaven and earth, we have been able to triumph over natural disasters and to bring in bumper harvests. This year, the early rice seedlings of our brigade had scarcely been transplanted when the floods came. But we drained away the water and replanted damaged seedlings in good time, and there was an increase in early rice output. The insect pests affecting the late rice crop gave more trouble. In day time, we lost no time spraying insecticides, and at night, we ignited fires to lure the moths and the whole mountain range was brightly hit at night. As a result, the late rice output exceeded that of the early crops, and the per-mow output was above the 1,000-catty mark.

Chou Kuo-p'ing:

The mess made of agriculture in the Soviet Union cannot be blamed on natural disasters. The main cause is that the social system has changed in the Soviet Union. This is the evil consequence of the Soviet renegade clique's pushing the revisionist line and restoring capitalism.

Wang Shih-fu:

On the whole, be it Soviet revisionism or US imperialism, economic, political and social crises have become ever more serious. Both imperialism and social imperialism are in the scene of flowers falling off do what one may.

New Victories Scored by Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Diplomatic Line

Li Lin-chuang:

Last year our government and people resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and again scored many new major victories in diplomatic struggle. Together with the fraternal socialist countries and large numbers of countries of the Third World and their people, we showed sympathy for and supported one another, and waged a common struggle. At international conferences of all kinds, our country's delegates resolutely stood together with large numbers of countries of the Third World, supported their struggles for maintaining national independence, defending national sovereignty, protecting national resources and developing the national economy, and resolutely opposed colonialism and imperialism and especially the hegemonism of the superpowers. This year, another group of countries have established diplomatic relations with our country, bringing the number of countries having diplomatic relations with us to 107. Over 150 countries and regions in the five continents have developed economic and trade relations and cultural exchanges with us. We have friends all over the world.

Chou Kuo-p'ing:

We workers, peasants and soldiers all have a personal understanding of the constant development and expansion of our country's international relations. This year the number of foreign guests visiting Shaoshan is greater than in any year in the past. Almost every day there are many foreign friends coming to visit Chairman Mao's old home. When the fraternal comrades-in-arms of socialist countries and the friends of Asia, Africa and Latin America came to Shaoshan for visit, they listened attentively to our accounts about Chairman Mao's activities in the early period of the revolution, and took a look at agricultural production in our Shaoshan brigade. On summer nights, some friends came over to enjoy the breeze and chat away with us. On departure, many friends took away with them a pinch of soil or a leaf from Shaoshan to express their reverence for Chairman Mao. Some brought home seeds from Shaoshan so that they could grow, take root and sprout in the soil of their own country. Many friends of the countries of the Third World showed fervent love for Chairman Mao and the Chinese people. The number of Japanese visits to Shaoshan is also quite large. Some of them have come many times. Since the publication of the Sino-American Shanghai communique, group after group of American friends have come to visit Shaoshan. This shows that the friendly intercourse between the people of the two countries of China and the United States has developed. Through contacts with the friends from different countries, we deeply feel that the international standing of China is constantly rising. There has also been rapid development in our intercourse and cooperation with friendly countries.

We workers, peasants and soldiers must resolutely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, further unfold the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, reap still greater bumper harvests and make new contributions toward supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

* * *

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Open-door Education in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 4, 1976)

institutions of higher learning in kirin province have achieved good results by establishing close ties with factories and rural people's communes.

teachers and students of the farm machinery department of the kirin engineering institute spent some time in a county which had little mechanization in the western part of the province. seeds are sown in wet furrows between ridges in this arid area. but the seeding machines were designed to sow on ridges, not in furrows. to convert the seeders, the teachers and students consulted local peasants, carpenters and blacksmiths. they finally built a new machine for use with furrow-planted crops, which ploughs, seeds and applies fertilizer.

in its open-door education, the yenpien university runs a factory and a farm and opens special classes for students from rural people's communes who will return there after graduation. it has a new system which coordinates teaching, scientific research and production and has fixed stations in the countryside.

seedlings were withering away in the paddy fields last spring. teachers and students of the chemical department rushed to the affected areas to look into the problem, and with the local peasants took emergency measures to save the crop.

they analysed and established records on more than 500 samples of soil in the locality. they also worked out a new herbicide that the local peasants found useful.

graduating worker-peasant-soldier students of the college of optical and precision machinery completed work on 122 research items and technical innovations after visiting 30 places in 11 provinces and cities where they did research and designing with workers and technicians. five students and two teachers, with the help of veteran workers, devised a photo-electric scope that cuts labour intensity and increases efficiency.

teaching and scientific research in the kirin medical college is closely related to the revolution in health and medicine in rural areas. extensive investigations and research in 97 rural people's communes and brigades of the province enabled the teachers and students to diagnose early-stage cases of chronic keshan disease and treat patients with tablets and injections of a new medicine they prepared. an oral medicine for

treatment of frostbite and a kind of electrocardiogram calibrator produced by the college have also proved effective.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, universities in kirin province made not a single electronic computer. after it began, teachers and students of kirin university mathematics department, with the help of the changchun institute of applied chemistry and a radio plant, succeeded in manufacturing several kinds of electronic computers. these include a desk-size programmed electronic computer, a multi-purpose electronic computer and an integrated circuits electronic computer for direct control.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Peasant Women's Scientific Groups Contribute to Research

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 4, 1976)

337,000 women commune members in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china are taking a leading part in agricultural scientific experiments.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a total of 830,000 peasants have been drawn into agricultural research work. research was no longer an exclusive work for a few experts. it has become a mass undertaking. 77 per cent of the production brigades in kwangsi now have their own scientific experiment groups. apart from working alongside the men, women have been organized into some 47,000 agricultural scientific experiment groups in the autonomous region.

the range of work of these women's groups covers the development of good seeds, soil improvement, plant protection, fertilization, scientific experimentation on farm machinery. many of the women have become well-known agro-technicians or crack hands at production.

the kwangsi autonomous region is populated by over a dozen nationalities including chuang, han, yao, miao and tung. before liberation, the labouring people were cruelly exploited and oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and women were

at the very bottom layer. with liberation, the basic conditions were laid down for the full emancipation politically and economically of women who, as part of the worker-peasant masses, have also become masters scientific research.

"hungfeng number one", a fine strain of maize, now used in the spring sowing in lu-an yao autonomous county, an advanced unit in the learn-from-tachai movement in kwangsi, was developed by wei chun-chu, a woman commune member of chuang nationality. over 4,670 hectares of land was planted to this strain in 1974 with good results. this year the acreage will be expanded.

wei chun-chu, a communist party member from a poor peasant family, belongs to a production brigade that is situated 800 metres above sea level. the weather is comparatively cold and maize crops yields there were comparatively low. with the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution, wei chun-chu and three yao women formed a "march 8th" agricultural scientific experiment group and started working on the development of good strains of maize. the first year they got a poor crop. after summing up their experience, wei chun-chu and her group sought advice from communes which were more advanced in seed-breeding. the next year they crossbred 8 new strains of maize with local ones. after many experiments they derived a fine strain of maize adapted to the high altitude climate which yielded an average 9.7 tons per hectare. this strain, listed one of the best in the country, was exhibited at the national scientific experiment exhibition. in the past five years some 30,000 people have gone to this women's group to learn from them, and their maize strain is now being sown in 16 provinces and city suburbs. this year, 61-year-old wei chun-chu has started research on a new seed strain.

the women's agricultural scientific experiment groups in kwangsi, which is situated in the tropical zone, have also scored achievements in horticulture, silviculture, fish breeding, pig raising and apiculture.

the "march eighth" apiculture scientific experiment group of huyi commune, yangshuo county has many times been called on to report on their experiences on beekeeping. for example, to solve the problem of beekeeping under unfavourable climatic conditions such as excessive rainfall in the south, the four women commune members studied zoology, botany and meteorology. they recorded the time of emergence of bees from their hives, their nectar-gathering activities and the flowering stages of nectar-producing plants in spring and summer. they finally discovered a common plant that blooms in june and whose flower cup droops downwards, a position that prevents the rain from washing out the blossom's

nectaries. on this basis, the group broke with the old habit of not letting the honeybees out in rainy weather and found a way to stimulate the worker bees to go out to gather nectar immediately after a rain fall. thus, a way was found to increase the yield of honey in the rainy season while the bees remained strong and healthy, swarming normally into new colonies.

the people's communes and production brigades have provided conditions favouring women's participation in scientific research, including the setting up of nurseries, kindergartens and other welfare amenities. experimental plots of land and funds have been provided and old experienced peasants assigned to give them guidance. the people's communes also systematically send experienced women commune members to schools of higher learning to study.

the agricultural research institutes in the autonomous region often dispatch researchers to work alongside these women groups. training classes and exchange-experience meetings are held to popularize scientific findings and sum up the good experiences gained locally.

WOMEN WORKERS

Women at Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Harbin, Mar. 5, 1976)

"women workers and housewives have made an immense contribution to the building up of the taching oilfield. they are builders of socialism with a high level of political consciousness and production techniques", said li chang-yung, vice director of the taching oilfield political department and director of the housewives political department.

this 34 year-old mother said: "women in taching are no longer tied to their household chores. they take part in industrial or agricultural labour in the daytime and in the evening attend classes to study theory and raise their general educational level. after being tempered in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have taken their place beside the men as vanguards in socialist construction".

women can be found in every branch of work at the tachingoilfield. some are leading cadres and some are medical personnel, technicians, shop assistants, teachers and tractor drivers. more housewives than ever before are working in the small factories they themselves run or in the fields of the production brigades.

"walk out of the door and join the revolution" is a popular saying among the tachingh housewives. in the spring of 1962, when the building of the oilfield was at an early stage, the tachingh party committee called on the housewives to get organised, reclaim wasteland and support the construction of the oilfield. in response, 50 year-old hsueh kuei-fang took the lead. braving the high winds, she and 4 other women pitched tents on a wild stretch of land and opened it up to cultivation. soon, they were joined by 31 others. that very year, the 36 women harvested 1.75 tons of grain on a little over 2 hectares of land. the story of how they "made revolution with 5 spades" spread throughout the oilfield, and more and more housewives walked out of their doors to join in collective work. over the past decade and more, former housewives have formed some 400 production brigades, reclaimed 21,300 hectares of wasteland, established a 6,600-hectare farm and founded 101 agriculture and side-line production bases. in these years, they have produced a total of 270,000 tons of grain, 365,000 tons of vegetables, 2,000 tons of fruits and 10,000 tons of meat.

in a temperature of 40 degrees below zero centigrade, cucumbers, red tomatoes and dozen kind of vegetables grow luxuriantly inside the production brigades' hothouses. the oilfield has a total of 180,000 square metres of hothouse or plastic covered sheds providing fresh food all year round.

apart from agricultural production, the housewives of tachingh have also built up some 170 small factories whose products include wax, roofing felt, chemical fertilizers, screws and clothing. these factories which utilize the oilfield waste and local resources, are a useful auxiliary to the oil industry.

the tachingh workers and their families have turned the former wilderness into a socialist oil base which combines industry and agriculture and bridges the gulf between urban and rural living.

in the past years, they have built 1,000,000 square metres of floor space in mud-tamped or brick dwellings, basically solving their housing problems. these houses are scattered over three districts, 60 industrial-agricultural centres and 164 residential districts. every industrial-agricultural centre has a tractor

station, shop, grain store, post office, savings bank, clinic, nursery, primary and middle schools, and many other cultural, recreational and welfare amenities. roads link these farmland-surrounded industrial centres, industrial-agricultural centres and factories. the factories are close to the workers' homes, as are the fields; children go to schools in the vicinity and babies go to nearby nurseries. such communities are not only helpful to all-round production but also bring together the qualities of city and countryside living.

wang li-hua, vice-chairman of the taching women's association reports that besides taking an active part in productive labour the former housewives have taken to diligent study of marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's works. they join in the criticism of revisionism and capitalism and voice their support for continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. as a result their morale has undergone great changes. they are studying works in some 600 theoretical study groups with 500 instructors drawn from their own ranks. these studies are not confined to the young and educated women but even the older ones with little schooling are eager to keep step. with the help of her grandson wang kuo-chen, a 65 year-old granny, has gone through the "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and other marxist-leninist works.

at present 98 per cent of the 45,000 able-bodied housewives are taking part in collective labour. in the past decade or more over 8,000 women have been named as standard bearers. among the housewives 2,454 have joined the communist party and 1,500 have become cadres at various levels. among the women in leading posts on the taching oilfield party and revolutionary committees are 8 former housewives, and a number in posts at provincial departments and various ministries of the state council.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Vigorous Farmland Improvement Drive in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 5, 1976)

more than five million commune peasants in the northeast china province of liaoning have turned out every day to do farmland improvement work since the onset of last winter, 800,000 people more than the 1974 daily record. the amount of earth work involved in the past four months was one and a half times the figure for the same period of last year.

in this province, temperatures go to over 20 degrees below zero centigrade and the frost period lasts more than 100 days in winter. despite these weather conditions, the commune peasants, led by party committees at various levels, have pushed ahead with their large-scale farmland improvement work.

in changwu county in an arid, sandy area in the northwestern part of the province, farm production was developing at a slow pace. the county party committee members, led by their secretary, consulted cadres and peasants in the haerhtao commune, an advanced unit in the county in learning from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade. under the guidance of the provincial party committee, the commune in february 1974 began a mass criticism of revisionism and bourgeois trends, which stimulated the peasant's enthusiasm and decided them to go all out for socialism. the whole commune last year alone levelled 1,300 hectares of terraced fields, 25 times the total done in the decade between 1964 and 1973; total grain output last year was 8,500 tons, or over 40 per cent more than in 1974. the commune's experience was instructive for the leading members of the county party committee. they mapped out a comprehensive county plan for afforesting mountain slopes, improving land, building irrigation projects and roads and a winter drive to build water control works. up to now, the county has a total of 16,700 hectares of neatly laid out fields and raised fields fed by a network of irrigation ditches.

in the yingkou-haicheng area, which was hit by a strong earthquake in february 4, 1975, cadres and commune peasants, have not only repaired the water conservancy projects which were damaged by the quake but built a number of auxiliary projects. moreover, they built large tracts of levelled terraced fields, neatly laid out fields and raised fields protected against drought by a network of irrigation ditches. the scale of all these projects and the amount of stone and earth work done surpasses that, of any previous year.

the 26-kilometre-long laotung river was a navigation canal dug in 1958, which brought water to 29,000 hectares of land. the strong earthquake, however, lifted the bottom of river about one metre and narrowed its width by two to three metres. last december, more than 35,000 commune members in the yingkou prefecture widened and dredged the river course and brought 33,000 hectares of land in the locality under irrigation and drainage.

the masses of commune peasants in liaoning province combined forces to build farmland improvement projects. six communes in changtu county were located in water-deficient hilly land, and local grain output dropped sharply in times of drought. the county party committee advised turning the land into an irrigation area by leading water from the chaosutai river to a reservoir, from which the water could be lifted by pumping stations to the 10,000 hectares of hilly land. the county party committee deployed more than 120,000 people from various trades in building the project, and in just seven days, they dug 18 trunk canals with a total length of 140 kilometres, which involved well over 1.7 million cubic metres of stone and earth work.

in the farmland improvement campaign, more than 35,000 office cadres at or above county level in liaoning, led by leading members from the provincial revolutionary committee, went to work alongside peasants in the fields. moreover, people from various trades were mobilized to give support to the farmland improvement work. factories gave priority to making farm machinery equipment, and often sent teams to villages to help repair farm machines and tools; hospitals, shops and bookstores arranged mobile service at worksites.

INDUSTRIAL AID TO AGRICULTURE

Peking Industry Helps Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1976)

a great number of industrial goods to aid agricultural production and the current effort to build tachai-type counties have been turned out in the chinese capital since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution ten years ago. tachai is a pace-setter on china's agricultural front in both revolution and production.

peking is one of china's socialist industrial bases. under the unified state plan, a good number of farm machinery repair and manufacture plants and chemical fertilizer works have been set up or expanded. output of the major aid-agriculture products has increased by anything from three to a dozen fold since 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. output of walking tractors has multiplied and quality has greatly improved.

new farm machines, implements and agro-scientific instruments were introduced in this period. they include a rice-wheat harvester, a peanut sowing machine, a new type powered insecticides sprayer, a lasar instrument used in seed breeding and a special detecting device for forecasting hail and thunder.

as more and more farm machines are used on peking's outskirts, the city's industrial departments take as one of their important tasks helping to set up farm machinery and implements repair centres and shops for all communes and their 1,200 subdivisions in the outskirts. in line with the state policies, the departments provide the equipment and materials.

the departments have helped train more than 6,000 technicians for the communes and over 10,000 farm machine operators and electricians for the production brigades. now the counties can do major repairs and the communes and their subdivisions, medium and minor repairs on all farm machinery.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the peking industrial departments have also helped the rural outskirts set up more than 200 small plants in a planned way. these include cement works, chemical fertilizer plants, coal pits and wood-ware workshops. speciat assistance has been given to those communes and brigades with comparably smaller accumulation funds to help boost their production and expand the collective economy.

workers of the peking power supply bureau have, since 1966, helped build 24 power transformer stations and put up 4,300 kilometres of transmission lines to meet the rural electricity demands. the 25 small power generating stations, which they helped the communes and their subdivisions set up, have enabled 98 per cent of the production teams to get power supply. the total kilowatt consumption for the outskirts last year was 2.5 times the 1965 figure.

modernization of farm production has made big headway. in 1975 the number of big and medium tractors was four times that in 1965. there was a marked increase in the number of walking tractors. pump wells increased five fold and the amount of chemical fertilizer applied per hectare rose by nearly 750 kilograms.

irrigation acreage trebled in the period under comparison. an additional 66,700 hectares of land are now ploughed by tractor, and in most of the communes and their subdivisions, ploughing and irrigation work is mechanized. threshing, winnowing, wheat sowing and the processing of farm and side-line produce is done fully or partly by machine.

NATIONAL ACROBATIC FESTIVAL

National Acrobatic Festival Opens

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1976)

the 1976 national acrobatic festival opened here on march 2.

taking part in the festival are thirtytwo acrobatic troupes from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the art ensembles of the kwangchow, kunming and shenyang units and the railway corps of the chinese people's liberation army; and the railway art ensemble.

chinese acrobatics go back in history for some 2,000 years. the art has taken on new lustre since the tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution. immensely popular among the masses, it vividly reflects the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people, their optimism, daring and resourcefulness. the festival reviews the result of the revolution in acrobatic art. it is of great significance to carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and implementing the principle "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", developing the results of proletarian revolution in literature and art and promoting the flowering of socialst acrobatic art.

TAIWAN

Taiwan Compatriots in Japan Commemorate Anniversary of Taiwan People's Uprising

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 4, 1976)

chinese residents of taiwan province origin in japan held a forum here to mark the 29th anniversary of the february 28 uprising of the people of taiwan province. they expressed determination to inherit and carry on the revolutionary spirit of the uprising, strengthen patriotic unity and struggle for the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland.

leading members of chinese residents' organizations in tokyo, compatriots of taiwan province origin and taiwan students studying in japan were present on the occasion.

in their speeches, kang wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and liao chun-mu, president of the society of residents from taiwan province, pointed out that the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland are the common will and aspiration of the entire chinese people including the compatriots of taiwan province. the chinese residents and personalities of taiwan province origin in japan are resolved to strengthen unity in joint struggle to win this great cause.

the compatriots of taiwan province origin and other patriotic chinese residents present on the occasion talked happily about the excellent situation in socialist revolution and construction of the motherland. they denounced chiang ching-kuo for his fascist rule with the help of special agents and for his intensified oppression and suppression of the people in taiwan.

they also pointed out that a handful of japanese pro-chiang ultra-rightists have not given up their ambitions to lay their hands on taiwan and are stepping up their collusion with the chiang clique against the world current. these people are bound to suffer from their own evil doings, they pointed out.

an adopted appeal points out, "the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland are an irresistible general trend and the feelings of the people and no force whatsoever can stop it." the appeal calls upon the compatriots of taiwan province origin and other chinese residents in japan to strengthen their patriotic unity, take an active part in the patriotic anti-chiang struggle and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the february 28 uprising so as to make greater contributions to the cause of the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Bangladesh Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with abdul momin, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of bangladesh to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

First Bangladesh Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

abdul momin, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of bangladesh to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chang han-chih, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry.

minister mohammad mohsin and other officials of the bangladesh embassy here were present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article:
Resolute Support for Solemn Position of
Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "resolute support for the solemn position of cambodia". it reads in full as follows:

on february 26, the government of democratic cambodia issued a statement most severely condemning the united states for its grave crimes against the cambodian people in sending aircraft to intrude into the airspace of democratic cambodia abruptly on the morning and afternoon of february 25 and drop bombs in the centre of siemreap city, causing dozens of people to be killed or wounded and the city heavy damage. the chinese people resolutely support the solemn position of the government of democratic cambodia and strongly denounce the aggressive act by u.s. imperialism.

democratic cambodia is an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned nation. it has never made aggression against other countries and it will never allow anybody to encroach upon its territory, sovereignty and security. the u.s. air attack on siemreap city constitutes a serious provocation to the cambodian people and at the same time an open trampling of international law. it not only caused unparalleled indignation among the cambodian people but incurred solemn condemnation from the peace-and-justice-loving people in the world.

the cambodian people are an indomitable and heroic people. they have waged a protracted and indefatigable struggle to defend their country's independence and national dignity. in the past, u.s. imperialism not only engineered the traitorous lon nol clique's reactionary coup, but also frenziedly dispatched its own troops to intrude into cambodia in order to sabotage the country's independence, peace and neutrality. however, all its doings failed to prevent the cambodian people from obtaining victory. today, when the cambodian people have won a glorious victory in their national-liberation war and when democratic cambodia is marching forward in big strides, it is certain that sabotage and trouble-making of any kind on the part of imperialism and all reactionaries can in no way overawe the cambodian people but are doomed to failure.

the chinese people and the cambodian people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. they have always enjoyed each other's sympathy and support in the

protracted revolutionary struggles. the chinese people highly appraise the brilliant successes achieved by the cambodian people in the great cause of consolidating the achievements of revolutionary victory and building the country and resolutely support their just struggle to defend their national independence, territory, sovereignty and national dignity. we are convinced that all provocations and aggressions made by imperialism and the reactionaries in face of the heroic cambodian people are doomed to shameful bankruptcy.

Chinese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

a chinese government economic and trade delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to cambodia at the invitation of the democratic cambodian government. leader of the delegation is li chiang, minister of foreign trade.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade yao yi-lin and chen chieh.

present was pich cheang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic cambodian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND GHANA

China, Ghana Sign 1976 Trade Protocol

(NCNA-English Accra, Mar. 3, 1976)

china and ghana signed here yesterday a trade protocol for 1976.

it was signed by ghanaian commissioner for trade and tourism k.a. quarshie and chinese ambassador to ghana yang ke-ming on behalf of their governments.

the two countries also exchanged letters extending for one year the present trade and payments agreement which expires soon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Second Friendship Visiting Group of Ainu Nationality from Hokkaido of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the second friendship visiting group of ainu nationality from hokkaido of japan.

leader of the group is tokuhei narita, advisor is shigeru kayano and deputy leader is yuji kawakami.

present on the occasion were president liao cheng-chih, vice-president wang yun-sheng, secretary-general sun ping-hua and council members lin po and shan ta-chi of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Logic of a Hegemonist

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 4, 1976)

at the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party a few days ago, brezhnev fulminated against japan for allegedly trying "to present groundless and unlawful claims to the u.s.s.r.". but what are the "unlawful claims"? brezhnev said nothing about this. why did he speak such arrogance and ambiguity?

by reviewing the history of japan-soviet relations in the past 20 years, one can see what claims japan had put forward to the soviet union. had japan tried to solicit loans from the soviet union or asked permission to exploit siberia? it did neither. japan only made the strong demand that the soviet union return the four-northern islands it has occupied. though brezhnev spoke in nebulous terms, everyone knows that he was referring to japan's demand for the recovery of the northern territories.

is the demand of the japanese people "groundless" or "unlawful"? it is well known that the four northern islands are inherent territories of japan. history proves that the hokkaido people had long ago settled down on the four northern islands and lived on fishing and hunting there. they opened up the land there with their own toil. the japanese people's demand for returning them to their owner is indisputably justified. the soviet social-imperialists have been occupying the japanese territories and refused to return them to japan, but they failed to present any tenable grounds. this is unlawful, pure and simple.

brezhnev's attack on japan's demand for the return of the northern territories as "unlawful" makes people wonder what does he mean by lawful and unlawful. in his eyes, it is "lawful" for the soviet union to occupy the land of a number of asian and european countries and it is "unlawful" for these countries to demand the return of their occupied territories. in other words, the occupation of other countries' territories is "lawful" and the opposition to the occupation is "unlawful". isn't this a naked gangsters' logic that "aggression is lawful"?

the soviet revisionist chieftain's slanderous charge that japan's just demand is "unlawful" shows that moscow is exerting heavier pressure upon tokyo. during the 1960's, the soviet revisionists claimed that the problem of the northern territories "has been settled" and forbade the japanese side to bring it up for discussion. at the 24th congress of soviet revisionist party in

1971, brezhnev said in vague terms: "certain quarters in japan are trying to make use of the so-called 'problem of territories'. obviously, this is not of benefit to the relations between the soviet union and japan." in 1973 when japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka visited the soviet union, he firmly told the soviet side that to conclude a treaty of peace should be pre-conditioned by the reversion of the four islands, habomai, shikotan, kunashiri and etorofu. in the soviet-japanese "joint statement" issued at that time, brezhnev could not but admit that the problem of northern territories is a "pending problem" between japan and the soviet union. in his trip to tokyo last january, gromyko tried to use the conclusion of a "japan-soviet treaty of good-neighbourliness and cooperation" to coax japan into shelving the issue of the return of the northern territories. however his attempt failed. flying into a rage with shame, brezhnev now trotted out his social-imperialist "laws" to intimidate japan. this is ridiculous indeed.

the japanese people's struggle to get back the northern territories from the soviet union has been mounting in recent years. growing numbers of people have come to see the ferocious features of the soviet hegemonists. brezhnev's bluff can only arouse the japanese people's resentment and resistance. here are some of the japanese people's answers to the absurd statement of the boss in the kremlin: a postal worker in tokyo named nobuyuki yamaguchi declared that brezhnev's charge against the japanese people's demand for the return of their own inherit territories as a "groundless and illegal demand" is nothing but hegemonism. takayuki uehara, a student of musashi university in tokyo, said that the northern territories belong to japan both historically and legally and this is well founded, where as the soviet attempt to occupy japan's northern territories forever is truly groundless. junichi tezuka, a young worker in hokkaido, stated firmly: "the demand for the return of the northern territories is the voice of the japanese nation. we japanese workers must stand in the forefront of the struggle against soviet hegemonism and for recovery of the northern territories." toshio hayashi, an activist in the movement for the return of the northern territories in fukuoka, pointed out that brezhnev's speech "is an intimidation to japan". nowadays, the northern territories of japan "have become important strategic strongholds for the soviet union in its infiltration into asia the soviet union is strengthening these bases in order to threaten japan and control asia." he noted: "the soviet union is a tiger in the back door of japan", "we should not be deceived by the soviet propaganda on detente". "we must further mobilize the people of all walks of life to fight dauntlessly against soviet social-imperialism," he added.

Truth About Soviet-India "Economic Cooperation"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1976)

soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev in his report to the 25th party congress made a big fanfare about the "multi-sided cooperation", especially in the economic field, between the soviet union and india. however, take a look at the reports and statistics about soviet-indian trade in the indian newspapers and other publications and one will find that behind the smoke-screen of the so-called "economic cooperation" are a lot of infuriating facts of soviet social-imperialist exploitation, plunder and oppression.

brezhnev asserted that the soviet authorities "appreciate and are in solidarity with" india's efforts "to solve her difficult socio-economic problems". but it is precisely soviet exploitation and plunder through trade that constitute one of the main causes underlying the present economic difficulty in india.

one of the customary tactics of the brezhnev clique in its trade with india is selling dear and buying cheap. it is revealed in the indian press that according to conservative estimates soviet exports to india, on the average, are priced 15 per cent higher than the price level of the world market while soviet imports from india are 15 per cent lower.

a report in the indian paper, "the statesman", disclosed that when negotiating a trade contract with india, the soviet side always wants to go into the details of the costs of production of the indian items but refuses to let the indian side know those of the soviet commodities. when a trade talk enters into the pricing phase, the soviet side invariably wants the indian products to be priced in terms of the indian rupee. as a result, the indian side suffers a great deal due to the rupee's lower exchange rate against the rouble arbitrarily imposed by the soviet side. on the other hand, when it comes to the pricing of soviet commodities, "the statesman" pointed out, prices have to be discussed on the basis of the russian rouble. "thus india loses both ways" in its trade with the soviet union, the paper said.

sometimes even when a trade contract containing fixed prices for certain items has been signed, the soviet side, bypassing the indian agency concerned, approaches the indian suppliers directly for a bargain -- an attempt to take advantage of india's economic difficulty to further force down the prices. according to "the statesman", in 1974, "the state trading corporation (stc) entered into a contract with a soviet agency to supply 500 tonnes of shellac. after

agreeing to a price with the stc, the soviet agency concerned got in touch with the actual indian supplier, through russian trade representation here (in india), and persuaded him to agree to a price which was rs 5,000 per tonne less than that agreed to earlier with the stc".

the "waggon deal" between the soviet union and india is a typical case showing the soviet revisionists' exploitation of india through the suppression of prices for indian goods. according to the book "soviet economic aid to india", these waggons were priced at about 120,000 rupees per unit, with the price of raw materials alone accounting for 74,000 rupees. taking the opportunity of shortage in waggon orders, the soviet side declared that it was only willing to pay less than 50,000 rupees per unit. "this is an illustration of how hard bargainers the soviet trading organizations can be," said the book.

with a view to earning more foreign exchange which they urgently need, the soviet authorities have deliberately imported some indian commodities which are hot in the world market, in more quantities than is needed in the soviet home market, and then sold them to third countries, thus cutting into india's export markets and foreign exchange sources.

india is already losing its interest in the soviet union's main items of export -- machinery and airplanes with high prices and poor quality. when negotiating the annual trade protocols between the two countries in recent years, the indian side always suggested that the other side increase the supply of fertilizers, petroleum, petroleum products and some metal materials. however, the indian demand has never been met because the soviet union is seeking western convertible currencies.

the development of so-called soviet-indian "cooperation in production" is another way of soviet exploitation. factories are built in india, with machinery and equipment supplied by the soviet union, and its products are shipped back to the soviet union to repay the investment of equipment. this is the imperialistic way of capital export pure and simple excl. that is how the soviet union dumps its machinery and equipment and plunders india of its natural resources and cheap labour force. the "indian express" pointed out in a commentary on soviet-indian "cooperation in production": "more important in the soviet scheme of things is the desire to tailor india's industrial development plans to soviet trade surpluses. to this end, a strong bid has been under way to tie up the industrial development of india to soviet technology."

indian papers revealed that in 1974, in order to solve problems in the bilateral trade and ease india's economic difficulties, the then indian finance minister, chavan, went to moscow and asked the soviet authorities for a new loan to the tune of 3,000 to 4,000 million rupees, a rescheduling of india's repayments and a softening of the loan terms. the "indian express" disclosed that though india has concluded the "treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation" with the soviet union and is therefore a soviet ally, chavan received "no positive reaction" or at most a "non-committal response" to his demands.

that is how the soviet social-imperialists "appreciate and are in solidarity with" india's efforts "to solve her difficult socio-economic problems". history will prove that the brezhnev clique's unscrupulous exploitation and bullying of india will eventually arouse strong resistance among the indian people.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "Materialization of Detente" and Realities in Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1976)

"materialization of detente" is an ingenious invention by brezhnev who first trotted out this demagogic slogan at the summit meeting of the european security conference on july 31, last year.

during the last seven months, he and his clique while reputedly advertising this stuff through their propaganda media, sent troops from thousands of miles away to angola. the raging flames kindled by the aggressors in angola and the grim reality of people being killed in cold blood reveal ever more clearly the true meaning of the so-called "materialization of detente".

what then is "materialization of detente"? it refers to, according to the soviet revisionists themselves, the "cessation of the arms race", "disarmament", etc. on february 15, the soviet paper "pravda" came out with an explanation that the "materialization of detente" refers to the "implementation of the agreement reached at helsinki." all this hullabaloo about "helsinki agreement", "cessation of the arms race" and "disarmament" are just smoke screens behind which are the soviet union's arms expansion, war preparations, aggression and expansion.

it must be pointed out that the new tsars have their own wonderful interpretation of "materialization of detente". to them the "materialization of detente" is an integrated whole. "detente" without "materialization" amounts to an empty talk. only by backing up "detente" with "materialization", can it exist in name and in fact. facts prove that "detente" is a mere cover, while "materialization" is the real thing. for more than eight months, this self-styled "natural ally" of the african people has been acting precisely in this manner in angola. while "pravda" was talking glibly about the "materialization of detente", over 1,000 soviet military personnel and more than 10,000 mercenary troops were sent to angola to drench in a bloodbath the angolan people who are craving for peace and independence. soviet airplanes, artillery, tanks and rockets were used in the reckless attacks against peaceful angolan towns and villages and soviet warships prowled the angolan coast to stir up trouble.

so angola, which has just shaken off the colonial yoke, is trampled underfoot by the new tsars. and the angolans have once again become destitute and homeless. the "detente" much vaunted by "pravda" and other mouthpieces of the soviet revisionists was "materialized" following the new tsars' action in angola -- armed intervention by the soviet military personnel and their mercenary troops. facts have proved that "materialization of detente" is nothing but "realization of aggression and expansion". just as one politician in the west puts it, "if angola spells detente to the russians, it is intervention in plain english" and the russians are making detente a "dirty word".

apart from "materialization of detente", "pravada" bragged about the principles of "non-interference in internal affairs and respect of sovereignty". it is not difficult to see through the sinister designs behind the soviet doings in angola and other african countries. on february 10, 1976, five days before "pravda" harped on these principles, mercenary troops under the soviet command and soviet-made tanks landed on angolan beaches, following the wanton bombardment of angolan coastal cities for days by soviet warships. earlier the soviet aggressors and mercenary troops shelled a zairian town bordering angola. the soviets had also openly interfered in the internal affairs of zambia and had a hand in the anti-government demonstrations in that country. all the big fanfare the new tsars made about "materialization of detente" has boiled down to "materialization" of armed intervention, aggression and subversion, pure and simple.

lu hsun, the great chinese writer, said, "lies written in ink can never disguise facts written in blood." the bloody aggression of the soviet social-imperialists against angola serves as a grave lesson to the world people. from africa to asia, from latin

america and europe to oceania, justice-upholding persons in political circles and public opinion have made a solemn demand for the staying of the soviet aggression against angola and its expansion in the african continent. at a time when the new tsars revealed more and more their ambitions to dominate the whole of africa by taking the first step of intruding into angola, the "pravda" kept on repeating that "the angolan event has become a touch-stone." by this they mean that the touch-stone only tests others, but not themselves. in the eyes of the people of the world, the angola question is indeed a touch-stone. by testing on this stone, people have seen clearly that the soviet revisionist fallacies such as the "materialization of detente" are nothing but rotton eggs in beautiful shells. the reality of the new tsars' massive aggression against angola is yet another exposure of their evil design behind the clamour for the "materialization of detente."

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Soviet Social-Imperialism's Fallacies to Justify Soviet Expansion on the Seas

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

the "people's daily" in a short commentary entitled "sinister design" today exposes the fallacies propagated by the soviet social-imperialists to justify their expansion on the seas.

the commentary says, "of late, the 'pravda', mouthpiece of soviet revisionism, in an article entitled 'detente and world seas', again harped on the old tune of 'free navigation'. it asserts that allowing various kinds of ships and aircraft to 'pass international straits without any hindrance' is a 'factor' that 'guarantees' 'security' of all countries and conforms to the 'special significance of international straits'".

the commentary points out that these fallacies only expose the soviet revisionists' gangster features as an overlord of the seas.

it continues, "it is well known that most of the international straits today are situated in the vicinity of the medium and small countries, with some bordering on these countries' territorial waters. on the question of strait navigation, the medium and small countries

certainly have every reason to protect their own security and defend their own independence and sovereignty. if, according to the logic of the soviet revisionists, the soviet union must enjoy a 'free passage of international straits' to ensure its security, does not this mean that the coastal countries of the malacca, gibraltar, bosporus and other straits will have to abandon their own security so as to give free 'passage' to soviet war ships and aircraft at any time? if this should be the case, isn't it obvious that the 'security' of the soviet union is based on the insecurity of other countries? truculent and unreasonable as they are, the soviet revisionists have the temerity to laud it as a formula 'that can be accepted by all'. this is indeed the height of shamelessness excl."

in conclusion, the commentary says: "lording it over the seas under the pretext of 'security' had been for centuries the trick of old-line colonialism and imperialism in pushing their 'gunboat policy'. by hawking at the top of their voice the shop-worn tactics in a refurbished form, the soviet revisionists can only reveal their sinister design to step into the shoes of old-line colonialism in pursuance of neo-colonialism."

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
Chichikov and Brezhnev

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

a new money-making enterprise, a "patriotic hero searching service", has emerged in the soviet union today. the boss of the service has in a short time earned hundreds of thousands of rubles.

during world war two, thousands upon thousands of heroic sons and daughters of the soviet union laid down their lives on the battlefield in defence of their country. to pay reverence to the fallen heroes, the soviet people, relatives of the war victims in particular, always hope to find their graves. in recent years, the brezhnev clique has given much publicity to "military patriotism" to induce people to work faithfully for its aggression and expansion. "the march to the sacred fighting places" in the war has been organized to serve the purpose. this activity, which is to find out the names and deeds of unknown martyrs, has given birth to the above-mentioned enterprise.

the soviet paper "literaturnaya gazeta" (literary gazette) reported recently that the "searching service" was opened in moscow by "free-lance journalist" arkady kashurko with two assistants. when, not long ago, an unknown soldier's grave was opened up near kharkov, ukraine, kashurko chose from the red army archives the name of an artillery sergeant posted missing there in 1943 and wrote to his kin in distant yakutia. the hero's relations showered expensive presents on kashurko and his assistants to show their gratitude. the local authorities paid the three men a total of 2,800 rubles and gave them glowing testimonials in recognition of their services in uncovering the grave.

the success of this dealing has greatly stimulated their appetite. with the testimonials having official stamps, they extended their service to yakutia, georgia, kazakhstan and many other places, cajoling hundreds of thousands of rubles and over 200 glowing testimonials.

in reading the report people will think of the novel "dead souls" by russian writer n. v. gogol. in the novel, a serf-owner named chichikov earns money by frenziedly collecting dead souls -- the ownership certificates of a number of dead serfs whose names are not removed from registration. however, the chichikovs in the soviet union today have outmatched gogol's chichikov in the skill of using the names of deceased heroes to amass huge wealth.

"literary gazette" admits: "he (kashurko) is not alone in this (game): there are many others who, like him, speculate on the people's reverence towards the memory of fallen heroes."

"literary gazette" does not and dare not answer the question why so many new chichikovs have appeared in the soviet union.

it is by no means accidental. the khrushchov-brezhnev clique has restored capitalism in the soviet union. to make money by every possible means has become the primary aim of life of the big and small new bourgeois elements in the soviet union today. as engels has said, "for it (the bourgeoisie -- editor's note) nothing exists in this world, except for the sake of money, itself not excluded. it knows no bliss save that of rapid gain". brezhnev once said: "all of us, at the central or local level, should learn this complicated art of making money. this is nothing awkward."

since brezhnev and other bureaucrats use every possible means to make money, it is not strange for today's chichikovs to do so by making use of the dead heroes. only brezhnev's "money-making art" is perfectly applied.

if chichikov would start at kashurko's skill in making use of dead souls, kashurko is dwarfed by brezhnev.

people still remember that in september 1974 brezhnev suddenly recalled the memory of the heroes who had died in the novorossisk battle during the second world war. he went to novorossisk to confer "heroic city" on it, make long speeches expressing his "condolences" on the death of the heroes, pay tribute to the monument to fallen heroes and plant trees there. what is behind his bustling activities? it is said that brezhnev who was then director of the political department of a group army "played an outstanding role" in the battle, and was "one of the organizers of the victory." "his bravery and firmness" "encouraged them (heroes of novorossisk) to perform excellent exploits." what is this if not "speculating on the people's reverence towards the memory of fallen heroes"?

this is only an episode in brezhnev's use of dead souls. he even speculates on the over 20 million soviet people who had laid down their lives in the second world war. in peddling his sinister "detente" about the world, he said that since he has experienced the war in which "over 20 million soviet citizens lost their lives," "he clearly knows what a war means and how numerous sufferings it will bring to the people." he is, therefore, the firmest peace-lover who stands for "eternal peace in our generation and generations afterwards." but when he wants the soviet people to serve as cannon fodder in an aggressive war, he can also use the over 20 million fallen heroes. apart from the above-mentioned "march to the sacred fighting places" in the war, brezhnev and company have had many monuments and halls to fallen heroes built, organized young people to attend lectures on "bravery" in front of the monuments and detailed the youths to guard them. exhibitions on the deeds of fallen heroes and meetings with their mothers have also been organized. brezhnev even laid a wreath at a tomb of unknown soldiers. the aim of all these activities is to induce people to fight a world war for the new tsars under the signboard of "upholding and developing the glorious tradition founded in fighting."

"literary gazette" only tells the story of kashurko amassing money by speculating on dead souls but fails to mention brezhnev who "has made the greatest personal contribution" in "speculating on the people's reverence towards the memory of fallen heroes." it is really a gross negligence of the editors of the paper.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Social-Imperialism Is Root Cause of Unrest in South Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

soviet social-imperialism has for the last few years redoubled its efforts to infiltrate into, interfere in, control, plunder and exploit the south asian countries in order to place the sub-continent under its iron heels and realize the old tsars' wild design to open a passage southward to the indian ocean. it is the root cause of unrest in south asia.

to whitewash it, kremlin boss brezhnev said in his report to the 25th soviet revisionist party congress that the "soviet-indian treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation" plays "its role as a stabilizing factor in south asia and the continent as a whole". the soviet union has "contributed" to the normalization of relations among the south asian countries. real facts belie his statement.

everyone knows that before the ink on this so-called "treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation", a treaty of military alliance in essence, was dry, new delhi launched in 1971 a war of aggression against pakistan by using its own manpower and soviet guns. moscow's representative to the united nations vetoed for three times running a proposal concerning the ceasefire between india and pakistan at the security council. in april 1975, with the soviet regime's encouragement, india annexed sikkim, and the soviet propaganda machines were set in motion to describe this naked aggression as an action for "strengthening friendship between india and sikkim". the soviet union has actually "contributed" to the mounting unrest in south asia.

for years, the kremlin bosses have been trying to hammer their projected "asian collective security system" as a big wedge into south asia and the whole continent and use it as a tool to control them. they operated their propaganda machines in high gear, dispatched brokers big and small and even put in advertisements in some asian newspapers to peddle this "system". but the asian states and people have all along rejected it. passing fish eyes for pearls, they asserted that the proposals for a "zone of neutrality" or a "zone of peace" put forward by some asian countries for the purpose of freeing themselves from the two superpowers' rivalry and maintaining independence and sovereignty have "many points in common" and are even "in accord" with its "asian collective security system". the soviet ambassador to nepal said that nepal's proposition for declaring nepal a zone of peace was "closely linked" with the soviet designed "asian collective security system".

some nepalese newspapers solemnly refuted the absurdity, saying that "nepal neither welcomes nor supports" this system as the "purposes and contents of the two differ essentially". the nepalese weekly "matribhumi" carried an editorial saying, "the design behind the (soviet) proposal ... is motivated by the soviet ambition to make asians fight among themselves and to expand its own sphere of influence." even india does not publicly express its support for the "system".

as the "asian collective security system" found no marketplace in south asia and the whole continent, brezhnev did not mention a word about the "security system" in his report at the 25th party congress. but he clamoured for "working" to "continue its (the soviet union's) active participation" in ensuring peace and security in asia "by collective effort". no matter what new tactics or tricks the soviet authorities may use in the future, they will continue to be seen through and exposed by the people of south asia and asia and end up in bankruptcy.

brezhnev hypocritically declared at the 25th party congress that the soviet union "has no intention whatever of building military bases in the indian ocean". but the iron-clad fact is that the soviet union maintains a permanent fleet in the indian ocean. since 1969, over 20 to 30 soviet warships have been plying the indian ocean, and the soviet union has set up buoys in some parts of the indian ocean and obtained the right to use a dozen harbours and military bases. brezhnev even alleged that the soviet union is "in sympathy with" the announcements "against any of the powers setting up military bases" in the indian ocean. his words are completely insignificant. if the soviet union really wants to maintain peace in the indian ocean, then why did not it dare to support the proposal to declare the indian ocean a zone of peace put forth by sri lanka prime minister mrs. bandaranaike? why did the soviet representative abstain from voting on resolutions for turning the indian ocean into a zone of peace at the u.n. general assembly and security council sessions in recent years? why do not the soviet authorities withdraw their warships back home from the indian ocean which is thousands of kilometres away?

brezhnev asserted that the soviet union does not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the developing countries. but no one can deny the soviet authorities' acts of intervention in the internal affairs of the south asian countries. the bangladesh patriotic army and people overthrew mujibur rahman's regime in august, 1975 and thwarted a military coup d'etat in november the same year. this was a heavy blow to the soviet union and india in their schemes to control bangladesh. the brezhnev clique was quite displeased at such a turn of events. tass, "pravda" and other soviet mouthpieces

raised a hue and cry about soviet-bangladesh "friendly" relations being an "important factor for peace in this region". they openly exerted pressure on the new bangladesh government, asking it to be "loyal" to the "tested external policy" of the former regime and "adhere to it". last december, "pravda" published an article which said in a threatening tone that the fate of bangladesh cannot be described as anything of no concern to other countries in the world.

activities of soviet secret agents have been rampant in south asia. they interfere in the internal affairs of the south asian countries, and even india is not spared. in march last year, an assistant military attache of the soviet embassy in india was caught red-handed for buying over an indian airforce officer to obtain information. the indian press revealed that soviet trade representatives in india gave part of their funds obtained through trade "to unknown people financing unknown causes in india". so this is the token of "friendship" to which the soviet union attaches "special importance" excl. the indian paper "statesman" disclosed in an article that a soviet team has stayed in chittagong, bangladesh, under the pretext of salvaging wreckage. "the russians are also said to be charting the approaches to the port and the coastal areas of south-east bangladesh, besides important areas of the bay of bengal."

brezhnev said that "the soviet union does not look for advantages" in furthering relations with the developing countries. however, nice words can in no way cover up the deeds of soviet revisionism as an international exploiter. take, for example, india to which brezhnev claims to have extended the greatest "sympathy" and "support". soviet exploitation and plunder of this country are a well-known fact. last year, the soviet union arrogantly pressed india to raise the total amount of debt owed to the soviet union by more than 4,000 million rupees through a revised valuation on the pretext of the rupee's devaluation. this has aroused strong resentment among the indian people and public opinion. a release of the indian finance ministry showed that in the fiscal year of 1974-75, soviet "aid" to india amounted to 139 million rupees, while india's debt repayments including interests amounted to 567 million rupees, or treble the "aid" it received from the soviet union the same year. the indian weekly "point of view" remarked in an article: "the soviet economy is now based on the profit motive". "the soviet union, in its relations with other countries, particularly those of the third world, has assumed the character of a predatory imperialist state out to extract and wring every drop of benefit from these countries." this is a nice slap in the face of leonid brezhnev.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation to Intergovernmental Conference on Earthquake Risk Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 3, 1976)

the chinese delegation to the intergovernmental conference on the assessment and mitigation of earthquake risk left here for home this evening. the delegation was led by liu ying-yung, director of china's national seismological bureau.

after attending the conference held from february 10 to 19 under the sponsorship of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, the chinese delegation made a 12-day tour of france.

the delegation visited institutes of physics of the globe, seismological and other related organizations in paris, orleans and strasbourg.

liu ying-yung held a reception this afternoon which was attended by representatives of the french government and french scientists.

Delegation of Chinese Society of Aeronautics Leaves Peking for Munich

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

a six-member delegation of the chinese society of aeronautics with wu chung-hua, permanent council member of the society, as leader and wu ta-kuan, council member of the society, as deputy leader, left here for munich by air yesterday to attend the third international air-engine conference.

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